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1889. RETROSPECT.

Peril in hand, we have been going thoughtfully through our files for the year that is closing, trying to learn what sort of a year it has been, and grouping what has happened under appropriate heads. The results of our investigation—some of them sad, some of them hopeful—we submit to our readers.

I. Who Have Died.

The necrology of the year contains many noted names. That of Alessandro Gavazzi, the anti-popery lecturer, heads the list. His death, on the 10th of January, was followed closely by those of Rev. Henry J. Van Lennep, D. D., author of "Bible Land," and Dr. Alexander T. McGill, of the Princeton Theological Seminary. John M. Phillips, senior Book Agent of the Methodist Episcopal Church and treasurer of its Missionary Society, was next called. The vanishing procession was recalled from nearly every profession and sphere of life. From the literary, legal, medical and educational ranks were taken J. C. Dalton, M. D., the eminent physiologist and writer; Dr. Francis Wharton, solicitor of the State Department; the venerable Sidney Bartlett, esq., of this city, the well-known lawyer; Samuel Carter Hall, the English litterateur; Associate Justice Stanley Matthews, of the Supreme Court of the United States; Prof. William Gamwell, LL. D., of Brown University; Prof. F. A. P. Barnard, LL. D., of Columbia College; Allen Thorndike Rice, editor of the *North American Review*; Prof. O. H. Mitchell, Ph. D., an eminent writer on astronomy of Marietta, O.; Prof. Maria Mitchell, of Vassar College; Miss Mary A. Brigham, president of Mt. Holyoke Seminary and College; Theodore Dwight Wooley, LL. D., ex-president of Yale College; Alexander Johnston, LL. D., professor of jurisprudence and political economy in Princeton College; Felix Pyat, the French writer and dramatist; Prof. Elias Loomis, LL. D., of Yale College; Dr. W. B. Bliss (Garfield's physician); Gen. Isaac F. Shepard, "formerly active in journalism, literature and war;" Edward N. Dickinson, the famous patent lawyer; S. A. Allibone, LL. D., author of "Dictionary of Authors;" Wilkie Collins, the novelist; Robert Browning, the poet; Prof. Geo. H. Cook, LL. D., the eminent geologist of New Jersey; Dr. S. W. Gross, the eminent surgeon; Eliza Cook, the English poetess; Samuel L. Caldwell, D. D., LL. D., ex-president of Vassar College; Franklin B. Gowen, the Philadelphia lawyer and financier; Prof. Joseph B. Nourse, U. S. N.; Dr. Philippe Becard, of Paris; Oliver L. Burroughs, compiler of law reports; Martin Paruchus Tupper, author of "Familiar Philosophy;" Dr. Seth Pancoast, of Philadelphia; Prof. Edward Olsen, Ph. D., president of the University of Dakota; Emile Augier, French dramatist; Dr. C. H. Nichols, superintendent of the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, New York city.

Conspicuous among the names of departed clergymen are: Father Damien, the leper-martyr of the Sandwich Islands; Rev. Alfred Edersheim, LL. D., author of "Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah;" Rev. Luke Tyerman, the biographer of Wesley, Whitefield and John Fletcher; Cardinals Sacconi and Messala; Mgr. Prokopios, Primate of Greece; Archdeacon Goodbody, of the East Africa Mission; Rev. Dr. Geo. Zabriskie Gray, dean of the Theological School, Cambridge; Dr. Theodor Christlieb, of Germany; Rev. Horatio Bonar, of Scotland; Rev. Samuel Hirsch, Jewish rabbi; Right Rev. T. H. Vail, D. D., Bishop of the diocese of Kansas; Rev. H. D. McFayre, LL. D., Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Among scientific names we note the following: Capt. John Ericsson, the world-wide inventor; Michel Eugene Chevreul, the French chemist; Rev. J. S. Wood, M. A., F. R. S., the well-known naturalist; and Fr. James Curley, S. J., known wherever the science of astronomy is known.

Several have passed away of those holding (or having held) official position, among them Rear Admiral Chandler, Patterson and Taylor, U. S. N.; Count Mori, minister of education in Japan; Admiral Jaurès, French minister of marine; John Bright, the great English Commoner; Archduke Rudolf, crown prince of Austria; Count Dmitri Tolstoy, Russian minister of the interior; Hon. John Henry Pope, Canadian minister of railways and canals; Gen. William H. Harrison, the oldest officer in the United States Army; Hon. Simon Cameron, secretary of war under Lincoln; ex-Senator E. H. Rollins of New Hampshire; Hon. Samuel Sullivan Cox, of New York; Dr. Carl Peters, leader of the German expedition to rescue Emin Bey; King Luis I of Portugal; ex-Gov. Hartnett, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, U. S. Minister at Belgium; and Hon. Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the Confederacy.

Also the following unclassified: Isaac B. Williamson, the millionaire philanthropist of Philadelphia; Alexander Cabanel, the French painter; Philo Remington, senior partner of the rifle manufacturing firm of E. Remington & Sons; Lewis Hayden, the colored abolitionist; Laura Bridgman, the blind deaf-mute; Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes; Sir S. M. Peto, the English railroad contractor and engineer; Capt. R. B. Yates, retired ship-master; Samuel Wilson, secretary of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co.; Oliver Johnson, the veteran abolitionist; George L. Brown, the artist; James C. Flood, one of the California bar; and Mrs. Irving Bishop, the mild reader, Col. J. H. Rathbone, founder of the order of Knights of Pythias.

II. Disasters of Various Kinds.

It has been a year almost without parallel for the magnitude and frequency of its disasters. By fire and flood, by storms, collisions, explosions, earthquakes, landslides, human life and property have suffered to an extent which cannot be fully estimated even when the dismal panorama is slowly unrolled. Touching only on the most prominent of these, in the month of January occurred the railroad collision at Tallmadge, O., by which thirty persons were killed and as many more injured; the steamer "Phryxope" was sunk at Singapore, and forty-two per-

sons were drowned; successive cyclones swept the States of New York and Pennsylvania, wrecking the Niagara Suspension Bridge, demolishing mills and other buildings, by which forty-six lives were lost and over a hundred persons injured; and in the same month an earthquake destroyed 300 houses, near Smyrna.

During February a violent earthquake was experienced in Ecuador; eleven persons were killed by an explosion in a quib factory in Pennsylvania; seventy lives were lost by gales in the North Sea; a passenger train on the Great Western road was wrecked at St. George, Ont., killing ten persons and seriously injuring thirty more; a fire at Buffalo destroyed \$1,000,000 worth of property; twenty-four persons were drowned by the collision of the steamer "Nereid" with the British ship "Kalliochan," off Dunegness; fifty-two more went down in the ill-fated "Glencoe" off Beachy Head; the bark "Jose Troop" was driven on Hatteras Shoals and the captain and ten men perished; Georgia and Alabama were visited by a terrible cyclone which destroyed property and caused the loss of several lives; the Park Central Hotel at Hartford, Conn., collapsed from the explosion of a boiler, and took fire, by which twenty-one lives were lost and twenty-five persons were more or less injured.

The record for March includes the wreck of the Spanish steamer "Remus" in the Philippine Islands and the drowning of forty-two persons; the loss of the bark "Pettigill" at the Virginia Capes, with fourteen lives; the awful storm at Samoa, by which the American and German fleets were wrecked and 146 persons perished, and which swept over 1,200 geographical miles; the slaughter of fifty lives on the Trans-Caspian railroad by train wreckers; the foundering of an excursion steamer in Mexico, taking down fifty passengers; the loss of the Spanish steamer "Venezuela" by collision near Manila, and thirty of her passengers and crew; together with two boiler explosions which killed twenty persons and injured thirteen more.

In April destructive prairie fires in Southern Dakota and Minnesota were reported. Dispatches from India stated that 15,000 persons were rendered homeless by a great fire in Surat. More than fifty vessels and a score of lives were lost by a storm in Chesapeake Bay. News was received of the abandonment in mid-ocean of the Danish steamer "Danmark," with 725 people on board, who were taken off by the steamer "Missouri," Capt. Murrell, carried to the Azores, and a portion of them afterward brought to Philadelphia, where the rescuing officers and crew were rewarded by public receptions and a money testimonial. Cholera was reported epidemic in the Philippine Islands; 1,000 cases out of 1,500 proving fatal. An accident occurred on the Chicago & Santa Fe Road, by which Mr. F. P. Hart, his wife, their son and niece, were killed, and four other persons were badly scalded. Seventeen persons were burned to death in a wreck on the Grand Trunk Railroad near Hamilton, Ont. A fire on the North River bank in New York city destroyed \$2,200,000 worth of property.

Early in May the volcano of Vesuvius became alarmingly active. The village of Elva, Minn., was nearly wiped out by fire. Also the business part of Danville, Va. Seven hundred houses were burned at St. Sever, Quebec. St. Pierre, Miq., advised that 175 French fishermen bound for the Newfoundland fisheries were drowned. Ten thousand people were made homeless by a fire at Yokohama, Japan. The most appalling disaster which has happened in this country occurred on the 31st of this month—the inundation of the valley of the Conemaugh by the bursting of the reservoir of the South Fork Fishing Club, washing away Johnstown, Pa., and suburban villages, and causing a loss of at least 3,500 lives and \$75,000,000 worth of property. The sickening details of this awful horror occupied the public attention for months afterward, and stimulated practical sympathy from every part of this country and from every country in Europe in aid of the sufferers. It is estimated that the total amount contributed reached \$3,250,000.

In June, twenty-five lives were lost by the collapse of a bridge in Williamsport, Pa. A hurricane in Hong Kong caused a loss of 10,000 lives and great damage to property. The business part of Seattle, W. T., was destroyed by fire, which consumed every hotel, theatre, newspaper office and bank; the property loss reaching \$10,000,000. Fifty children were killed by a collision of sections of a Sunday-school excursion train going from Armagh to Warren Point, Ireland. The city of Suichow, China, was swept by fire; the loss of life was put at 10,000. A terrible crash of three freight trains occurred on the Pennsylvania Road near Latrobe. Twelve persons were killed and as many injured.

The calamities in July were few, but serious. Three hundred miners were entombed at St. Etienne, France, by the explosion of fire-damp, not more than a half escaping. Thirty lives were lost by a train, on the Norfolk & Western Railroad, running into a washout near Thaxton, Va. Ten blocks were destroyed by fire at Elmhurst, W. T. The city of Mexico was partially inundated by heavy rains. Seven Chinese villages in Kwang Tung were flooded, and 6,000 persons drowned. Eighteen lives were lost by freshets in West Virginia and many lives were destroyed. The Yellow River burst its banks in Shanghai, China, inundating an immense extent of territory; twelve feet of water throughout ten large governmental districts, was reported; the loss of life and property exceeded calculation. A cyclone in Hungary, Transylvania and Bukovina swept over several thousand square miles of territory, killing hundreds of persons and doing enormous damage to crops, houses and churches.

Tidings came in August of an earthquake in Japan, by which thirty persons were killed and eighty injured. By the explosion of a machine gun on the French frigate "Couronne," eight persons were killed and seventeen injured. A heavy storm caused floods in Plainfield, N. J., and in Connecticut. The business portion of the city of Spokane Falls, W. T., was burned, the loss aggregating nearly \$7,000,000. An unusually severe rain and electrical storm occurred at Ashby Park, N. J., on the night of the 14th. Forest fires in Montana prevailed to an alarming extent. A boiler of a steamship exploded in Shanghai, killing thirty of her crew. Fire destroyed the business portion of Sonoma, Cal. Nine persons were burned to death in a tenement house on Seventh Avenue, New York city. Violent storms occurred in France and Austria; several persons were killed. Cholera was virulent at Baghdad and Basorah. At least 5,000 lives were lost by a series of typhoons in China and Japan. Violent earthquakes shook Greece and Russia; in the village of Khejorlik 129 persons were buried alive.

September was marked by three great disasters—the explosion at Antwerp, the Quebec landslide, and the storm on the Atlantic coast—besides many smaller ones. At Antwerp an explosion occurred in a dynamite cartridge factory which set fire to adjoining oil warehouses and dwellings, and a terrible conflagration resulted; 135 persons were killed, and 300 injured; the property loss was estimated at \$6,000,000. The proprietor and superintendent of the factory were subsequently sent to prison and died. At Quebec several thousand tons of rock fell from Dufferin Terrace, crushing buildings below. At least forty-four dead bodies were recovered from the debris, and many were injured. A storm of terrific

fury accompanied by high tides swept the Atlantic seaboard, wrecking watering places, isolating and imperiling for twenty-four hours thousands of people at Atlantic City, and lining the shores from Cape May to Sandy Hook with wrecks. Rumors of forces last month in Japan proved to be more serious than anticipated. The number drowned was estimated at 10,000, and the number receiving relief at 20,424. A collision occurred on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific road near Chicago, caused by a drunken engineer, which resulted in the death of six passengers.

Early in October tidings came of the loss of the British steamer "Karamoor," from Baltimore to Rio Janeiro; eighteen lives were lost. The Mississippi steamer "Coona" exploded her boiler opposite Port Hudson, and forty persons were either killed or injured. A railroad accident occurred near Stuttgart, by which three coaches filled with passengers were smashed into fragments, seven persons were killed outright, and forty-three injured, some of them fatally. The steamer "Geographic" and the schooner "Minnie Swift" collided off St. Pierre, Miq.; both vessels sank, and thirteen lives were lost. The island of Sardinia was visited by a hurricane which buried 100 persons under the debris of shattered buildings and killed thirty. The British ship "Bolton" foundered at sea with thirty-three persons on board. Fifty miners were killed by an explosion in the Brazile Colliery, at Longton, Eng. A mother and three sons were burned to death in their dwelling at Bradford, Pa., by fire from a natural gas explosion. Twenty-seven vessels were wrecked by a gale in the Gulf of Mexico. A disastrous typhoon passed over Yokohama and its vicinity. There was a bad smash-up near Omaha on the Burlington & Missouri road, by which fifty passengers were injured, some of them fatally.

A tidal wave in Japan resulted in the loss of about 1,200 lives, and 2,000 houses. The Mitsuyo lighters were wrecked by an earthquake; loss of life from the same cause occurred at Gallipoli. The deaths from cholera in the Ephraïm and Tigris districts reached 7,000 for three months. Selma, Ala., had a \$200,000 fire. By the disarrangement of the valves on one of the steel cables of a Cincinnati street railway, a car ran down a steep hill and was completely wrecked, killing five persons and injuring others.

With the exception of the crushing of the Temple Carpet Factory in Glasgow by the fall of an adjoining building by which thirteen women were killed, and the loss of the American ship "Cherbourg" in Japanese waters with nineteen of her crew, November passed without any notable disaster until its closing week, when three destructive fires occurred. In Lynn, twenty-five acres exclusive of streets (one third of the business section) were burned over, destroying 7,000 people out of employment, rendering 175 families homeless, and destroying nearly \$5,000,000 worth of property. Two days later, on Thanksgiving Day, a fire broke out in this city on the corner of Bedford and Kingston Streets (ceased), it is supposed, by the crossing of electric wires; which fortunately was limited in area—less than two acres—but which leveled some of the handsomest business structures in the city, and burned out about a hundred firms. The property loss was about the same as that of the Lynn fire. The burning of the Minneapolis Tribune building on the 30th, resulted in the loss of seven lives, injuries to a dozen persons, and a property loss valued at \$250,000. The sinking of the Old Dominion steamer "Manhattan," ten persons perishing, and the wreck of the bark "Germania," off Long Beach, with the loss of the captain and eight of the crew, occurred also during the closing weeks of the month.

In December (as far as the 20th, when this record ends) the conspicuous disasters have been the flood in the Sacramento River, with a break in the levee by which the valley between Colusa and the Butte was flooded; the burning of the National Steamship Dock in New York, involving the death of four persons, injuries to many others, and a property loss of \$200,000; the loss of the "Tonby Castle" off Holyhead, by which eleven lives perished; and an accident in a Chinese theatre by which 200 persons were killed.

In passing we note that, according to figures given in the *Philadelphia Record*, the year's rainfall, or the first eleven months of it, has been larger than in any one whole year since 1870.

III. Political Agitations and Changes.

The most notable of these has been the evolution of the republic in Brazil, and the peaceable expatriation of Dom Pedro and his family to Portugal. Our issue of February 27 contained the following: "Frequent ebullitions of discontent and violence in the Brazilian capital, and the rapid growth of republican ideas, point to a change in the form of government. Dom Pedro's throne is tottering. He is probably the last of his line who will govern Brazil." On the night of July 14, Dom Pedro narrowly escaped the bullet of an assassin, who professed to have been instigated by a Republican association. Later on, intelligence came that hundreds of planters had declared themselves Republicans and threatened revolution because of the unconditional emancipation of slavery. On the 15th of November the coup d'état occurred. Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca, supported by the army, proclaimed the republic, and assumed authority as provisional president. The ministry resigned. The royal family were informed of the change of government, and were hurried away on shipboard. The provinces quietly accepted the new regime. The Senate and State council which derived their tenure and privileges from the monarchy were abolished. Universal suffrage was proclaimed. All existing government debts and contracts were guaranteed. A manifesto was issued, constituting the provinces into federated States similar to our own, with power to establish local government, and inviting them to send representatives to a Congress shortly to convene for the purpose of forming a permanent republican government.

Elsewhere in South America but few movements have occurred. A financial crisis has been imminent in the Argentine Republic, where gold reached a premium in September of 125 per cent. Emigration to this Republic from Spain reached the extraordinary figure of 800,000 in six months. Peru, which had been for years hopelessly bankrupt and under the domination of Chili, has taken steps towards restoring her national credit and independence by granting for a long period of years valuable concessions to her English bondholders.

In Central America the five republics of San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica have agreed upon the terms of a tentative federal union, with a view henceforth to a closer compact.

Mexico has had a prosperous year. Loans have been successfully placed, and domestic industries flourish.

In Europe the triple alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, to which England has given marked sympathy, has ensured peace. Every nation, however, has been taxed to the utmost in keeping up how gigantic has been the growth in this direction, is illustrated by France, which to-day maintains seven army corps, all equipped and ready for mobilization, comprising an aggregate force of 1,300,000 men, with an ample reserve—five times the force that Napoleon III could muster in 1870. There is no prospect of general disarmament. Maritime military weapons and ammunition are reaching a perfection so destruc-

tive to life that the next issue tried upon the field can only result in the practical annihilation of one or both of the contending forces.

England has provided for seventy new war ships to strengthen her fleet. The Tory ministry continues in office, but the Liberals have gained in no small measure, and a division would probably result in their return to power. The Irish question is still the burning one. Many of the Nationalists have been imprisoned. The most important organization formed during the year for resisting aggressive landlordism has been the "Tenants' Defence League," whose regulations were pronounced legitimate by Sir Charles Russell and other lawyers. The confession of Richard Pigott to having forged the famous Parnell letters, and his subsequent flight and suicide, vindicated the Irish leader from the complicity with crime with which the *London Times* had persistently accused him. The colossal strike of the London dockmen—which lasted six weeks, was participated in by sailors, firemen, coal men, printers and a half-dozen other trades, in coöperation with 200,000 laborers were combined to produce a strike of the wharves, and the whole shipping business of the largest port in the world was utterly paralyzed—was perhaps the most noteworthy event of the year in England. The strike was favored by public opinion, was conducted without violence, and, thanks to the intervention of the Lord Mayor, the president of the Wesleyan Conference, and Cardinal Manning, was amicably settled, the dockmen getting what they asked for.

France has had a change of ministry, the Floquet cabinet resigning on the 14th of February, and being succeeded by that of M. Tirard, who conducted successfully the prosecution of Gen. Boulanger and his supporters, forcing them out of the country and condemning them to deportation. The fall elections reduced the Boulangerists to a petty faction, and guaranteed for France, for the present at least, a stable government. The Paris Exposition had much to do with appeasing the popular discontent. Never has Paris had a more prosperous year than the present. Golden harvests were reaped from the visiting millions. The people were too distracted, too soothed, to listen to political schemers. The total number of paying visitors to the Exposition was estimated at 25,000,000—more than twice as many as visited the Exposition of 1878. The Eiffel Tower receipts were 5,500,000 francs.

Germany has followed England in providing for an increase in her navy, 32,000,000 marks having been appropriated for new ships. The Samoan complication, which threatened serious trouble with the United States, was amicably settled by a conference held at Berlin, Prince Bismarck yielding nearly every point at issue, and consenting to the restoration of King Malietoa. In East Africa Capt. Wissman has repeatedly defeated the Arab insurgents, and has recovered and pacified the territory granted to the German Company. Bushiri has been caught and hanged. The unfortunate expedition of Dr. Karl Peters, ostensibly to rescue Emin, resulted in the death of the veteran explorer, with his advance party, by the Somalis. Emperor William has continued his round of imperial visits, and even went to Constantinople where he was entertained with prodigal magnificence. The dual empire has been transfigured with the exception of occasional riotous outbreaks at Pesth, and the formidable labor strike of 90,000 Westphalian miners, which was settled by the franchise and good sense of the Emperor.

Italy has had a hard financial struggle to keep her military establishment up to the standard agreed upon by the terms of the triple alliance. She was fortunate indeed in the diplomacy by which she gained a protectorate over Abyssinia, through the death of King John, and the elevation of her ally, the King of Shoa, to the vacant throne. The efforts of the Pope to secure temporal sovereignty over a portion of Italian soil have been steadily thwarted by Premier Crispi.

In Portugal, the death of King Luis I and the succession of his son Carlos I has been the principal event of the year. The Lisbon government seems determined to enforce its claims to territory in the Zambezi country, Africa, in spite of English opposition.

In the Balkan States the centre of intrigue and turbulence has been transferred from Bulgaria to Servia. King Milan abdicated early in March, in favor of his son Alexander, a boy of thirteen. A council of regency was appointed. Ex-Queen Natalie persisted in returning to Servia contrary to the protests of the council. She was subsequently permitted to see her son. Her presence was regarded as heralding the triumph of Russian influence in Servian affairs. The island of Crete has been in a state of insurrection against Turkish rule.

Turning to the Far East, we find Japan, in the early months of the year, passing through a great political change, without bloodshed or revolution. On the 12th of February, the Mikado voluntarily surrendered his absolute powers, and gave to his people the charter which secures to them the liberties enjoyed by some of the most favored of the Western nations. In China a marked increase of hostility towards foreigners has been evident, resulting probably from our exclusion bill. Progress has been made in silver mining, and after repeated hindrances, railroad construction upon a road 700 miles long to connect Peking with Hankow has been inaugurated.

Australia is showing a preference for a republican federation of its colonies rather than to join the imperial federation which was advocated by English statesmen. Canada, too, appears to prefer independence, or even annexation to the United States, rather than to be bound to the mother country. The Liberal party in the Dominion has taken for its policy unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. The breach between Catholics and Protestants has been widened by the agitation over the passage of the Jesuits' Estates bill. The Catholics are said to favor annexation to this country.

The civil war in Hayti came to an end in August, when Legitime abdicated and fled to Jamaica, and Hippolyte took possession of Port au Prince. The latter was subsequently elected president.

In our own country a change of administration has occurred, by which the Republican Party has returned to power both in the executive and legislative branches of the government. Gen. Benjamin Harrison was inaugurated President of the United States on March 4, and the Fifty-first Congress, which assembled in December, has a Republican majority in both Houses. Four new States have been admitted to the Union—the two Dakotas, Montana, and Washington, increasing the number to forty-two. The centennial celebration of Washington's inauguration occurred in New York, April 29 to May 1, and was brilliantly successful. The centennial of the American Congress has been recently celebrated. Chief Justice Fuller delivered the oration. The year has also been noteworthy for the peaceful settlement of the Samoan difficulty; for the opening of Oklahoma and other reservations to white settlement; for the wonderful industrial growth in the Southern States; for the decline of immigration from abroad; for abundant crops; for railway traffic consolidation; for the rapid development of trusts and the legal attempts to suppress them; for the enormous influx of English capital, seeking investment in breweries, flouring mills, etc.; for the progress made in the rehabilitation of our navy; and for the assembling of two international conferences in the

city of Washington—one representing twenty-one nationalities and charged with the difficult task of forming a code for lessening the dangers of navigation on the high seas; the other, a Pan American Congress, representing seventeen independent American States, convened for the purpose of establishing "permanent relations of confidence, respect and friendship." The delegates were treated to a tour of inspection through the nation's session. They have decided to conduct their deliberations in secret.

The proposal to hold a World's Fair in this country in 1892, commemorative of Columbus' discovery, has excited rivalry between the great cities, each of which was eager to claim the honor of locating and providing for it. New York appears to have got the start of its competitors in having raised a guarantee fund of over \$5,000,000, and in having selected an appropriate site. The decision of the matter rests with Congress.

IV. "Sensational" Crimes, etc.

Among what may be termed, for want of a better word, the "sensational" (good and bad) crimes of the year, have been the "Electric Sugar R-bery" fraud, the conviction of one of its agents, W. E. Howard, of grand larceny, and his sentence to nine years and eight months imprisonment; the gold excitement in Lower California, by which many were duped; the unsuccessful attempt of the great French syndicate to "corner" the copper of the world, and its disastrous failure; the riot on Navassa Island, Sept. 14, during which four Americans were butchered by negroes, who were subsequently brought to this country for trial; Dr. Brown Sequard's much-talked-of, but now almost forgotten, "elixir of life"; the Black conspiracy case, by which the sheriff of New York procured, by collusion with a fideliar, a divorce from his wife without her knowledge; the shooting of Judge Terry in California by Deputy Marshal Nagle, who had been detailed to protect the person of Justice Field from assault; the trial of Mrs. Maybrick, of London, on the charge of poisoning her husband, her sentence to death, and its subsequent commutation because of the extraordinary interest taken in her case; the murder of Col. W. C. Goodloe and Col. A. M. Swope at Lexington, Ky., in November; the treasonable revelations which led to the decision forbidding the right of franchise to Mormons; Prof. Horsford's wonderful discovery of the site of ancient Norumbega; and the Cronin murder, the penalty for which fell upon three of the convicted principals, who received a life sentence, the fourth getting off with three years.

There have been numerous strikes—in Brooklyn, Fall River, Connellsville, Pa., etc., and abroad in London, Glasgow, Rotterdam, and Westphalia—but with the exception of that in London, they have not attracted much attention.

V. Enterprises Old and New.

We cap touch but lightly on the great enterprises which have either been planned, or inaugurated, or completed in 1889. The City of Mexico and Washington City have been bound together by a continuous rail, and the "Montezuma Special" covers the entire distance of 2,972 miles in 115 hours. By the completion of its New England link, from Megantic, Canada, across the State of Maine to New Brunswick, the Canadian Pacific road is now continuous from ocean to ocean. Arrangements are being made for this road to secure the practical control of passenger travel from England to the Far East. Mail steamers will cross the Atlantic at an average rate of twenty knots per hour, landing at Halifax in the winter and Montreal in the summer. There will be a fortnightly service from Vancouver to China and Japan. The aggregate subsidies for both ocean services will be \$250,000 annually. The railway has been completed to the top of Mt. Pilatus, in Switzerland. Australia is to have a transcontinental railroad, to be completed in ten years. One million pounds sterling have been subscribed for the purpose of establishing an extensive system of railroads in the Zambesi country, Africa. The projected Congo railroad will require four years to build, will be 264 miles long, and will cost \$5,000,000. Preparations are being made to begin work on the Trans-Siberian road, which will terminate at Vladivostok and transport passengers from Paris to Japan in about eight days. The Trans-Andean road, begun nineteen years ago, will be completed in 1892, traversing the continent from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso. Persia's holy city—Meshed—is to be connected by rail with the Trans-Caspian road, the junction to be made at Askabad. The Chiguetto Marine Railway has been undertaken, to connect the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Fundy by a railway capable of carrying vessels loaded with 1,000 tons of freight, and shortening the distance from 500 to 700 miles. It will cost \$60,000. The Manchester Ship Canal is making rapid progress.

The work of constructing the Nicaragua Canal has begun. The pioneer expedition of officers and experts left New York in May. A quarrel between Costa Rica and Nicaragua hindered the work for a while, but this was finally settled, and the first sod was officially turned on the 22d of October. Much preliminary work will be required in constructing the pier and railroad at Greytown, dredging the harbor, building a breakwater, erecting permanent quarters, etc. The total length to be excavated is only 29 miles, the remaining 140 miles being divided between free navigation on Lake Nicaragua and river and basin navigation. Six locks will be constructed; the estimated cost of the entire work is \$65,000,000.

Three important cable enterprises have been projected—one to lay a cable from San Francisco to New Zealand via Honolulu, to cost \$10,000,000; the second, a Chilean scheme to connect Sandy Point in the Straits of Magellan with the head of the Gulf of Chiloé on the Pacific side (1,000 miles); and the third, to lay a cable between Marseilles and Buenos Ayres. The last-named scheme has been capitalized at \$2,000,000.

We can barely allude to the completion of the great steel drawbridge at New London; the proposed bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec; Sir Edward Watkins' proposal to build a tower in London double the height of the Eiffel; the incandescent lighting of the city of Peking; the blowing up of the "Iron Gate" of the Danube; the wonderful development of the electrical industry both at home and abroad; and the "beating the ocean record" by the "City of Paris," which came across in 5 days, 19 hours, and 18 minutes.

Under this head we may appropriately mention the personal enterprise of Col. Rockhill in exploring at great peril the land of Tibet; the exploits of Gen.

Grenfell in subduing the Soudanese dervishes; and the wonderful adventures, privations and discoveries of Henry M. Stanley in Africa, who succeeded finally in rescuing Emin Bey (and his companions) from the Mahdists and his own disaffected subjects and piloting them safely to Zanzibar.

VI. Progress in Reforms.

It has been a year of hopeful progress in many reforms. The introduction of what is called the Australian method of voting, both in this State and elsewhere, has resulted in elections more orderly and honest than under any previous system. Co-education has gained ground, Columbia College and the University of Pennsylvania having adopted the principle in a modified form. It has been gratifying to learn from the report of the commissioner of education that illiteracy is not growing upon us, that the cause of popular education more than keeps pace with the increase of population. Sunday observance is receiving more attention. In one-half the States organizations have been formed auxiliary to the American Sabbath Union. The saloon-keepers in Cincinnati who tried to keep open in defiance of the Sunday closing law have been sharply dealt with. Congress has been memorialized for a Sunday rest bill. Some of the railroads have ceased to move freight on Sunday, excepting live-stock or perishable articles. Progress in the practical work of the Civil Service reform is shown in the fact that one-fourth of all the offices in the national government have been made independent of the spoils system. The causes of prohibition and woman suffrage, on the other hand, have met with many setbacks and discouragements. Their advocates, however, show no lack of zeal and persistence.

Philanthropic bequests and gifts have been numerous and large. We can cite but a few: By the will of Isiah W. Williamson, of Philadelphia, the sum of \$1,000,000 was given to various charities. W. J. Symes of New York left \$350,000 to Roosevelt Hospital for an operating theatre. The Theological School of Denver University was founded by a gift of \$100,000 by Mrs. Bishop Warren. Mr. A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, set aside \$1,500,000 for an educational institution for boys and girls. The late Henry J. Steere, of Providence, bequeathed \$1,130,000 to private individuals and public institutions. By the will of the late John Crerar, of Chicago, \$3,000,000 was left for a public library in that city and for other institutions. Sir Edward Guinness has given \$1,000,000 for the erection of dwellings for the laboring poor of London. The late John H. Schenberger, the Pittsburgh iron master, left \$1,000,000 for a memorial hospital, and for Episcopal institutions. Wesleyan University has received from Mr. Daniel Ayres a gift of \$250,000.

VII. Religious Activities and Discussions.

It has been a year of remarkable religious activity and discussion. No great universal revival has swept the land, but yet our columns have teemed with almost innumerable items of local quickening and gathering. Many denominational conventions have been held. The triennial session of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church assembled in New York city in October, the deliberations being confined, for the most part, to the revision of the liturgy. The Triennial National Council of Congregationalists convened in Worcester, Oct. 9, and discussed questions of interest to that body. A week later the American Board held its annual meeting in New York, in which a stormy debate was had over the Prudential Committee, which ended in retaining certain members, and in appointing a committee of nine to inquire into the methods of administration in Boston. The tenth annual convention of the American Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance, (composed of theological students of every Protestant denomination except the Episcopal), was held in Chicago in October. Over 800 students representing nine different denominations attended, and the exercises were of high interest and profit. The Universalists held their General Convention in Lynn. Their committee on the new creed suggested a compromise, and asked for two years to revise their work. At Baltimore was held the triennial conference of Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada. Chicago was the meeting-place of the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Miss Willard was continued in the presidency. The celebration of the centennial of Catholicism in America occurred in Baltimore; a lay congress was held; and at its close the Catholic University at Washington was dedicated with a good deal of ceremony. The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church held its annual meeting in Kansas City in November, and voted to raise \$1,125,000 for its vast work for the coming year. One of the most stimulating and profitable of the conventions was that of the National Evangelical Alliance, which was held a few weeks ago in this city, and of which our paper contained a full report.

The subject of creedal revision has agitated our Presbyterian brethren, whose Westminster Confession, in certain of its clauses at least, no longer commands the assent of that Christian body. The subject is being warmly discussed in the different presbyteries.

In our own denomination among matters of paramount interest have been the celebration of the centennial of our Book Concern, and its removal, in New York city, to new and more commodious quarters, together with its noble distribution of \$100,000 of its profits among our superannuated ministers and their families. The vacancy caused by the death of the lamented Agent J. W. Phillips, in the New York office, was filled by the election, Feb. 15, of Rev. Homer Eaton, D. D., who has abundantly justified the wisdom of his selection. The subject of deaconesses and the practical fulfillment of the legislation of the last General Conference, have received considerable attention. Plans for securing uniformity as to the incorporation of homes, conditions of admission, courses of study, and train ing, etc., have been formulated. A Home was dedicated in Cincinnati; and also in New York, at 241 West Fourteenth St., early in May, capable of accommodating twenty eight inmates. A Deaconess Convention was held Aug. 7 and 8 at Ocean Grove, N. J., at which Miss Jane M. Bancroft, Rev. Drs. Nippert, Crawford and Harburt, and Bishops Harvis and Nind, gave enthusiastic addresses, and the movement received a fresh and vigorous impulse. On Thursday, Nov. 28, the Deaconess Home and Training School in this city, 45 East Chester Park, was opened and dedicated with appropriate exercises.

At Cleveland, in May, the various young people's societies were merged into one new society for the entire church, which was called the Epworth League. Four of our colleges have elected young men as presidents: Dickinson College, Rev. Geo. E. Reed; Ohio Wesleyan, Rev. Dr. J. W. Bassford; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Rev. Dr. B. F. Raymond; Lawrence University, Rev. C. W. Gallagher, D. D.

Epworth League.

New England District.



OFFICERS.

William Ingraham Haven, President.
16 Temple St., Boston.
Willis P. Odell, Corresponding Secretary.
Malden, Mass.
Mrs. George A. Phinney, Recording Secretary.
Salem, Mass.
William A. Flanders, Treasurer.
Newton Centre, Mass.
Charles B. Barnes, Auditor.

THE PRESIDENT'S NOTE BOOK.

WE live a two-fold life—a life of deeds, and a life of thoughts. These lives interact upon each other. Our deeds awake thoughts within us, and our thoughts stir us to deeds. Our thoughts may receive from others as the earth receives the seed to bring forth of its own many fold. Therefore, since this is true, it is wise for us in our youth to bring to bear upon ourselves the best thoughts of the world. We should be on the outlook for noble expressions of truth. In our column, "White and Red," you will find carefully-selected gems, to be looked at Sabbath mornings and considered during week hours. They will be true to our Epworth colors, and stimulate to holy living. May they prove a blessing!

The Roman Catholics have a Young Men's National Union. It was organized in Newark, N. J., in 1875. At its last meeting, this year, only fifty-eight societies were reported—twenty less than at the annual meeting in 1887. There are only about eight thousand young men in this Union. Surely, Rome is as toothless and nailless as Bunyan pictures her. Our Leagues may well watch her, but never fear her, so long as we love to follow the guiding of the Holy Ghost.

Mrs. W. A. Ingham, 203 Franklin Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, has arranged a Flag Festival (25c), which is worthy the attention of any who are planning a patriotic celebration of Washington's Birthday. It may be a good thing for the finance committees, if rightly managed. It will afford instruction and arouse enthusiasm, and is free from the objectionable features of some of our attempts at entertainment.

The Gospel of Luke is to be the subject for Sunday-school study throughout the world next year. Would it not be a good plan for every member of our Leagues to read the twenty-four chapters through before the first of January, and take an evening or part of a meeting for conversation, papers, etc., upon the book as a whole—its author, its time, its method, its picture of our Lord?

WILLIAM INGRAHAM HAVEN.

"DOWN HERE AMONG MY PEOPLE."

The parish priest
Of Assisi
Climbed up in a high church steeple
To be nearer God,
So that he might hand
His word down to His people.

When the sun was high,
When the sun was low,
The good man sat unheeding
Sublimity things;
From transcendence was he forever reading.

And now and again,
When he heard his creek
Of the weather-vane a turning,
He closed his eyes
And said, "O a truth,
From God I now am learning."

And in sermon script
He daily wrote
What he thought was sent from heaven;
And he wrote this down:
On the people's lips
Two times one in seven.

In his age God said,
"Come down and die."
And he cried out from the steeple,
"Where art Thou, Lord?"
And the Lord replied,
"Down here among my people!"

—BREWER MATLOCK.

UNCLE JOHN'S LETTERS.

IV.

I HAD my doubts as to the wisdom of your choice of a college, but I refrained from expressing those doubts for two reasons. The first reason was complimentary to yourself. I was of opinion that you had virtue and intelligence enough to discriminate intuitively between ideas, views, and opinions. The second reason was that I knew our letter-writing would go on, and that your confidence in an old fighter like myself would still avail to practically put me by your side, ready to answer as far as I could any question you asked. You tell me that already, in your first year, you find yourself in a nest of young skeptics. Don't be alarmed. Skepticism is as often moral as it is intellectual. In every one of us there is a root of skepticism. In young men it is often a spirit of inquiry—the individuality of youth asserting itself. With not a few the skepticism has no depth to it. It is not a very serious matter.

Unhappily young men often think it fine to be skeptical. It has about it a smack of intellectual independence. Often it is pure conceit. Often it is ignorance. These young fellows cannot possibly have had any opportunity to search into the matters in debate. They have not yet grown an intelligence large enough to understand what they are talking about. It is natural for a child to speak as a child. So don't be disturbed overmuch by the fact that you have so soon found yourself in controversy with these young fellows whom you name in your last letter. It will do you no harm to cross swords with them, if only you can keep your temper. But be sure never to lose your self-control. Keep cool even when you are wounded and disgusted. Still, I would advise you never to make or seek occasion for religious controversy. The occasions will come often enough without your seeking them. If you carry on a debate every day of every week for three or four years, you will not settle intellectually the doubts and difficulties which your fellow-students can suggest. Some of these difficulties have been in debate for centuries and are in debate still. On some questions complete intellectual satisfaction is

not to be had. We get intellectual confidence without complete intellectual comprehension. We get to see that the other fellow's view is too low morally and too narrow intellectually to be true. Oftentimes we feel the truth of a view to which we cannot intellectually append Q. E. D.

There is one point I want to make before we advance further. It is this, and it will help you more than you know: In every opinion there is moral quality. Every opinion looks either up or down. That intellectual view of any question which makes it easier for you to be mean, and selfish, and bad must be ignorant and defective. I want to impress that I want you to learn from this time onward to test the worth of any view or opinion by its moral quality. You will, of course, say that there are some opinions which have no moral quality, questions of evidence, for instance; but you will discover that in order, without prejudice, to test questions of evidence, very much of moral quality is necessary in the one who applies the test, and so the moral quality in the tester transfers itself to the test. You will find that everything in life is constructive or destructive in its tendency. While you will often be unable to satisfy your intellect (intellectualism being necessarily perpetually restless), you will not have as much difficulty about getting that inward rest of conscience and good feeling which is about the only kind of rest that any of us can have continuously. I want to furnish you with two questions for permanent use. From now to the end of life they will be of service to you: What is the moral tendency of this view? Is this principle constructive or destructive? At present, and perhaps for some time to come, you will not see the value of these queries. Keep them by you, in readiness for use, and their value will appear more and more.

There is just one other point I will give you which may help you out of an intellectual tangle some time. That which is called "free" is not always free; that which is called "liberal" is not always great. People use words until they become mere parrots, and words, with no particularly definite meaning to them. These words, "orthodox" and "liberal," are in our day used so loosely that they mean nothing very special. They belong to the last generation rather than to this. Let these threadbare terms go, and as far as practicable use words which belong to the ordinary cultured life of to-day. Avoid all cant words. But ideas have a relative comprehensiveness. They are larger or smaller, and you must accustom yourself to take the stature of ideas. Get into the way of making moral and intellectual measurements. Depend upon it that the most comprehensive ideas, providing their moral quality be high, are the truest. Follow the largest ideas. An idea that includes heaven and earth is necessarily larger than one which includes earth only. An idea which requires that the imagination bring itself into service in order to follow the thought along its inevitable way, is larger than any idea which begins and ends on earth—if you can find any such idea, which is doubtful. And so I want you to get firm grasp of this much—that ideas are moral or immoral in their tendency, constructive or destructive, narrow or comprehensive. Test your own ideas and those of others as to their relative value, truth, and worth, by those tests, and you will seldom be found on the mean or unworthy side. God bless you!

Yours,

SERMON TO THE EPWORTH LEAGUE.

ON Sunday evening, Nov. 17, Rev. Dr. Kendig delivered an effective discourse on behalf of, and in appeal to, Chapter 10th of the Epworth League, in Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., a synopsis of which we here present.

The text was Exodus 2: 9, relative to the finding of Moses by Pharaoh's daughter. After dwelling briefly on the interesting and pathetic story of this "remarkable find," he proceeded to draw some comparisons between the Hebrew founding and the latest Methodist baby.

Where was it born? In Cleveland, Ohio. When? May 15, 1889. Of whom was it born? Its father was Intelligence, its mother Spirituality, the offspring of Consecrated Religiousness. . . . The life of the child is imperiled. Somebody says there are already enough societies in the church. As the sister of Moses watched over her baby brother, so the various sister societies of the church should watch over this new-born child. As his mother eagerly accepted the offer to nurse the boy, so the mother (the church) ought to nurse and cherish this infant.

We should supply it nourishment in various ways:—
1. *Speak kindly of it.*—Do not condemn it untended. Judge it by its works, and see whether it deserves life or extermination. Don't be in indecent haste to bury it.
2. *Attend its meetings.*—The wise parent makes himself necessary to the happiness of his child. He makes home the most attractive place in the world. You cannot conceive what an influence you will involuntarily exert by your very presence at the meetings of the League. Encourage it by attendance.

3. *Unite with it.*—Become an integral part of the organization. Be active in some of the six departments, which offer a large field of usefulness in religious, literary and social work.

4. *Contribute to it.*—Give it your prayers. Give your talent, musical or literary. Give willingly and freely. Give your money. The meanness of men is he who steals a ride on the railroad by merely withholding his ticket. Don't be so mean as to take advantage of all the good things the League offers, and then deny it a little financial support. But stand by it, and give it a good, strong, vigorous start. Pharaoh's daughter said to Moses' mother, "I will pay thee thy wages." Care for this child, and eventually he will repay you tenfold.

What are the inducements offered as a reason for the support of this child? They are summed up in the expression—"widened usefulness." New workers may be trained and organized for work in our own services. At the Sunday morning and Sunday evening prayer service, in the Sunday-school, in the classes, in the Wednesday evening prayer-meeting, these young men and women should and will be found to be a power. They should organize a band for boarding-house visitation, and there is no measuring the good they may thus accomplish.

He closed with a strong appeal to the mem-

bers of the League to "quit themselves like men," to be "valiant for the Lord," and prophesied that as the child Moses became the meekest and the mightiest, the leader, lawgiver, judge and statesman, so the Epworth League will become a mighty power for usefulness in the church, should it live up to the magnificent motto of the organization—"I, look up! Lift up!"—Epworth Record.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Meeting of Board of Managers.

THE first regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the New England District Epworth League was held in the trustees' room, Boston University, Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 10. The members present were: Rev. W. L. Haven, president; Rev. W. P. Odell, corresponding secretary; Mr. W. M. Flanders, treasurer; Rev. J. W. Higgins, of the Lynn District, Rev. C. A. Littlefield, of the Springfield District, and Mr. W. G. Colesworth, of the Boston District.

The following items of business of general interest were transacted:—
It was voted to proceed immediately to organize District Leagues on all the N. E. Districts, and brethren were chosen from the various districts to take the matter in charge.

Bros. Flanders and Odell were chosen a committee to send a circular to the local Leagues calling their attention to the action of the General Convention in relation to financial support.

Bro. Littlefield was chosen a committee to gather information in regard to the New England camp-meetings, and make arrangements for holding League meetings in connection with them.

Bro. Haven, having been selected by the Bishops as a member of the Board of Control, presented his resignation as delegate from New England, and Bro. Littlefield was chosen as our representative, with Bros. Flanders and Colesworth as alternates.

Bro. Littlefield offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS the Convention held at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 15 and 16, 1889, gave birth to the Epworth League; and WHEREAS this conference marks an epoch in the growth of the work of our young people, and becomes an important event in our church history, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Board of Managers of the First General Conference District, petition the Board of Control to appoint a committee of three to write a complete and thorough history of said conference which gave birth to our Epworth League, and deposit the same where it may be kept as an authentic historical record.

Bros. Haven and Odell were chosen a committee to prepare and forward a New Year's letter of greeting from the Board of Managers to the local Leagues.

Bros. Haven, Odell and Flanders were chosen an ad interim committee of printing.

W. G. COLESWORTH, Secretary pro tem.

FRESH FROM THE FIELD.

REV. F. F. UPHAM.

"IN ACTUAL WORKING ORDER"

Epworth League, Chapter 65, New Bedford, has seven departments: "In actual working order"—so says C. M. Sawyer, secretary. They are Devotional, Domination, Literary, Temperance, Missions, Reception, and Visitation. Some members have been encouraged to volunteer for special work. Once every month an original paper, the *League Herald*, is read at the meetings. The League gave a reception to the church and congregation last summer, which was a success. It was a money-making affair, as the financial showing of four cents profit would indicate. The League is to organize a Junior Department. This is one of the best reports received up to date.

Gardner, Mass.—Forty three members constitute the League in this church. The pastor, Rev. E. P. King, shows his interest and good sense by always attending the monthly meetings.

South Newmarket, N. H.—Ralph P. Jones, president of the League, tells in his report that there are fifty members, thirty two of whom are active Christians. Their religious meetings are well attended and sustained. The other parts of the work are not neglected.

Wesley Church, Salem, Mass., makes the Epworth Echo.

Wareham, Mass.—Right in the midst of a revival of religion an Epworth League was organized, and the prospects are very cheering. Rev. Wm. Kirby, pastor, is "always abounding in the work of the Lord."

Mt. Belknap, Chelsea, Mass.—At Dr. Eli's church the movement is on foot to organize a League. They have the best of material for a fine one.

A CONVERSATIONAL EVENING.

One of our Leagues had the following programme the other evening. It proved very successful. A paper called the *League Echo* was read. Then the evening was given up to a "Conversational Hour." One gentleman gave a brief talk on conversation in general, speaking of it as an art, a fine art, and too often a lost art. Another read a very bright paper on "Gossip Conversation," and still another member read one on "One-sided Conversation." Then a selection from Dr. Holmes' *Autocrat* was read, bearing on this theme. Then a very pleasant and successful conversation was carried on among the members. One of the ladies had recently been to Washington, and her trip was the chief topic for the cordial and general talking that followed.

ENCOURAGING WORDS FROM CANADA.

Rev. W. H. Withrow, D. D., editor of *Methodist Magazine* and S. E. periodicals in Toronto, Canada, says:—

"You are rendering grand service to the Epworth League. We are pushing it here with great success."

TWO SOCIETIES UNITE AND BECOME EPWORTH.

At Trinity Church, Providence, R. I., the Cheerful Workers and the Oxford League have joined hands, hearts, and issues, and are now the Epworth League. Lloyd C. Eddy is president, and D. C. Chase, secretary.

Watertown, Mass.—A League is in full operation, helpful to pastor and people, at this church. Inauguration services were recently held.

Dover, N. H.—Through the working of the League some Christians who have followed the Saviour "afar off" have been brought back once more. This is most cheering news.

Rochester, N. H.—Rev. D. E. Miller, the pastor, has raised the Epworth Signal. It is not one of distress, but of hope and cheer. The following report of the League's missionary meeting is so good we give it in full:—

League Missions.

The young people are taking quite an interest in missions. This department of the League work is very successful. On a recent evening thirty-two gathered and enjoyed a delightful programme on Mexico. Miss Annie Parsons prepared an exercise

on the country, people, and religion of Mexico, and it was well carried out by her and Miss May McJaffee, Miss Emma Gray and others. Miss Bertha Hodgson read a beautiful poem, Mr. T. Wright read an article from the *Heavenly Messenger*, and "Water Carriers in Mexico," Mr. E. J. Shapleigh read an article from the *Epworth in All Lands*, on "Home-keeping in Mexico." A map of Mexico was put upon the board showing the location of our missionary stations in that country. Mrs. A. U. Mason read a letter from Miss Clara Graham, now a missionary in China, but formerly a resident here when her father was pastor. The letter gave some account of the pupil woman's Auxiliary here in this supporting in China. Miss Hattie Clarke sang a beautiful solo.

The Christian that does not believe in foreign missions does not believe in the Apostles' Creed. Repeat it and see.

The Christian that does not believe in foreign missions does not believe in the Lord's Prayer. Repeat it and see.

The Christian that does not believe in foreign missions does not believe in the Doxology in long measure. Repeat it and see.

The Christian that does not believe in foreign missions does not believe in the three thousand millions of the heathen world ought to die before we try to tell them of Jesus Christ.

South Lawrence, Mass.—The Epworth League has conducted a course of lectures during the autumn. Revs. J. H. Mansfield, L. B. Bates, J. W. Hamilton, G. H. Hanford, W. F. Odell, and W. L. Haven were the lecturers. The secretary, Miss Nellie E. Swart, says the League is much encouraged because the course was so highly successful.

The following helpful program of week evening meetings comes from the church (St. Joseph, Mich.) where W. W. Cooper, a young business man, who was secretary of the Methodist Alliance before it disbanded, is a member:—

"Why should we Love Jesus?" Bible reading; "Epworth League, its Constitution and Spiritual Requirements;" "Consecration of the Body"—Rom. 12: 1; "Business and Consecration;" "Work of our Young People at Camp-meeting;" "Separation from the World"—2 Cor. 6: 17; "Interference"—Prov. 22: 3-22; "Danger of Worldly-mindedness"—2 Tim. 4: 10; 1 John 2: 19; "Business and Consecration;" "Steps in Backsliding"—Bible reading; "Secret of Joseph's Success"—Gen. 39; "Faith and its Fruit"—John 3: 16 and 36; 1 John 11: 25; 1 John 6: 10; Heb. 4: 14; 1 Peter 1: 9; "A Pure Heart, Business and Consecration."

A NOVEL AND INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

Providence, R. I.—The regular meeting of the Epworth League of the Asbury Memorial Church, Nov. 11, held in the church, was an enjoyable and instructive occasion. A part of the programme consisted in reading and conversation on the pamphlet, "Keep Good Company," of the *Centenary of the Epworth League*. At a certain point in this exercise one of the members suggested that this reading be illustrated with facts from the real life of those present, and proposed that the League recall instances where their lives had been given a particular impetus for good through some influence or persons. A number responded with incidents of much interest. One young lady said that because of a Sunday-school teacher in Canada her whole life had been changed for good, and the helpful influence still continued to follow her now while in the United States. This informal conversation was entered into with enthusiasm and spirit, and not until the steps of the janitor were heard, and the dying embers in the open fireplace seen, was it realized how swiftly had sped the time. The closing hymn sung was 232 of Epworth Hymnal, "Keep to the Right," and upon the suggestion of one, the word "girls" was substituted for "boys" in singing next to the last line of the two last stanzas.

CAROLINE M. DICKERMAN, Secretary.

Watertown, Mass.—The Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal church of Watertown held an inaugural service, Thursday evening, Dec. 4. Rev. F. H. Knight, of Jamaica Plain, delivered a pleasing address, and a short entertainment was rendered. The rest of the evening was spent in having a social time. The League was organized Oct. 31, the present membership being fifty-three.

Norway, Maine.—Mr. Frank E. Williams sends the following cheering note:—

"A chapter of the Epworth League was organized in Norway, Sept. 16. Much spiritual and general interest is manifested. We number now thirty-seven members, all zealous workers in the cause. For a long time the church has needed a smaller room in which to hold weekly meetings, instead of being obliged to heat the church, which the winter months is quite an expense. The idea of building an annex to the church was brought up in the League, and the young people at once became the prime movers of the project by generously contributing, and also intended to give a course of lectures, the proceeds of which will, it is hoped, defray a good share of the expense. The vestry room will be ready for use by Christmas."

Southbridge, Mass.—Mary E. Clomence, the recording secretary, sends the following:—

"The Young People's Union held an interesting meeting on the evening of Nov. 12 at the residence of Dr. H. D. West. A collation was served, and solos given by some of the young people. The report of the convention given by our delegate, Frank C. Little, 14, was pleasing and helpful. An informal meeting of the League was given by the pastor, Mr. Leach, and Bro. Barber, of Trinity Church, Worcester. This was eminently practical and applicable, as our committee, when solicited it, submitted many questions showing much interest. It was voted to become an auxiliary, with possibly the adoption of the constitution for local chapters at the annual meeting."

WE OUGHT

To know more about our own church. See what a Denominational Committee can do, N. W. Bedford, Mass.
To help the missionary cause. See Rochester, N. H. To plan for improvement of church property. See Norway, Maine.
To unite. See Trinity Church, Providence.
To "always abound in the work of the Lord." See the whole field.

EPWORTH LEAGUE PRAYER-MEETING TOPICS.

FIRST QUARTER.

1. Jan. 5 New Year Offerings. Luke 11: 12, 13; 10: 13; 16: 17; 2 Cor. 9: 15; Heb. 10: 22, 23; Phil. 1: 20; 2 Cor. 8: 5; Rom. 12: 1.
2. Jan. 12 Fear not. Luke 1: 30; 10: 41; 48; 5; Dan. 10: 12; Matt. 10: 28; 10: 31; Luke 8: 50; Acts 18: 9, 10; 27: 24; Rev. 1: 17; Heb. 13: 6.
3. Jan. 19 The Daypring from on High. Luke 1: 7; Mal. 4: 2; Isa. 9: 2; 43: 7; Acts 26: 18; John 1: 4; 12: 32; 2 Cor. 4: 6; Eph. 5: 8; 1 Pet. 2: 9; Matt. 5: 16.
4. Jan. 26 Tidings of Great Joy. Luke 2: 10; 10: 82; 7: 32; 11: 17; Heb. 13: 17; 15; Acts 8: 8; Rom. 6: 11; 14: 17; 15: 13; 1 Pet. 1: 8; Phil. 4: 4.
5. Feb. 2 Waiting for the Consolation. Luke 2: 25; 2: 29; 20; Isa. 26: 9; Gen. 49: 18; Isa. 40: 1, 2; 51: 3; Isa. 5: 7, 8; Tit. 1: 13; 1 Pet. 1: 19; Heb. 10: 36.
6. Feb. 9 Love for the House of God. Luke 2: 43; 2: 46; Ps. 84: 1, 2, 8, 4; 84: 10; 122: 1, 6; 134: 2; 139: 1; 140: 1; 145: 2; 146: 1; 147: 1; 148: 1; 149: 1; 150: 1; 151: 1; 152: 1; 153: 1; 154: 1; 155: 1; 156: 1; 157: 1; 158: 1; 159: 1; 160: 1; 161: 1; 162: 1; 163: 1; 164: 1; 165: 1; 166: 1; 167: 1; 168: 1; 169: 1; 170: 1; 171: 1; 172: 1; 173: 1; 174: 1; 175: 1; 176: 1; 177: 1; 178: 1; 179: 1; 180: 1; 181: 1; 182: 1; 183: 1; 184: 1; 185: 1; 186: 1; 187: 1; 188: 1; 189: 1; 190: 1; 191: 1; 192: 1; 193: 1; 194: 1; 195: 1; 196: 1; 197: 1; 198: 1; 199: 1; 200: 1; 201: 1; 202: 1; 203: 1; 204: 1; 205: 1; 206: 1; 207: 1; 208: 1; 209: 1; 210: 1; 211: 1; 212: 1; 213: 1; 214: 1; 215: 1; 216: 1; 217: 1; 218: 1; 219: 1; 220: 1; 221: 1; 222: 1; 223: 1; 224: 1; 225: 1; 226: 1; 227: 1; 228: 1; 229: 1; 230: 1; 231: 1; 232: 1; 233: 1; 234: 1; 235: 1; 236: 1; 237: 1; 238: 1; 239: 1; 240: 1; 241: 1; 242: 1; 243: 1; 244: 1; 245: 1; 246: 1; 247: 1; 248: 1; 249: 1; 250: 1; 251: 1; 252: 1; 253: 1; 254: 1; 255: 1; 256: 1; 257: 1; 258: 1; 259: 1; 260: 1; 261: 1; 262: 1; 263: 1; 264: 1; 265: 1; 266: 1; 267: 1; 268: 1; 269: 1; 270: 1; 271: 1; 272: 1; 273: 1; 274: 1; 275: 1; 276: 1; 277: 1; 278: 1; 279: 1; 280: 1; 281: 1; 282: 1; 283: 1; 284: 1; 285: 1; 286: 1; 287: 1; 288: 1; 289: 1; 290: 1; 291: 1; 292: 1; 293: 1; 294: 1; 295: 1; 296: 1; 297: 1; 298: 1; 299: 1; 300: 1; 301: 1; 302: 1; 303: 1; 304: 1; 305: 1; 306: 1; 307: 1; 308: 1; 309: 1; 310: 1; 311: 1; 312: 1; 313: 1; 314: 1; 315: 1; 316: 1; 317: 1; 318: 1; 319: 1; 320: 1; 321: 1; 322: 1; 323: 1; 324: 1; 325: 1; 326: 1; 327: 1; 328: 1; 329: 1; 330: 1; 331: 1; 332: 1; 333: 1; 334: 1; 335: 1; 336: 1; 337: 1; 338: 1; 339: 1; 340: 1; 341: 1; 342: 1; 343: 1; 344: 1; 345: 1; 346: 1; 347: 1; 348: 1; 349: 1; 350: 1; 351: 1; 352: 1; 353: 1; 354: 1; 355: 1; 356: 1; 357: 1; 358: 1; 359: 1; 360: 1; 361: 1; 362: 1; 363: 1; 364: 1; 365: 1; 366: 1; 367: 1; 368: 1; 369: 1; 370: 1; 371: 1; 372: 1; 373: 1; 374: 1; 375: 1; 376: 1; 377: 1; 378: 1; 379: 1; 380: 1; 381: 1; 382: 1; 383: 1; 384: 1; 385: 1; 386: 1; 387: 1; 388: 1; 389: 1; 390: 1; 391: 1; 392: 1; 393: 1; 394: 1; 395: 1; 396: 1; 397: 1; 398: 1; 399: 1; 400: 1; 401: 1; 402: 1; 403: 1; 404: 1; 405: 1; 406: 1; 407: 1; 408: 1; 409: 1; 410: 1; 411: 1; 412: 1; 413: 1; 414: 1; 415: 1; 416: 1; 417: 1; 418: 1; 419: 1; 420: 1; 421: 1; 422: 1; 423: 1; 424: 1; 425: 1; 426: 1; 427: 1; 428: 1; 429: 1; 430: 1; 431: 1; 432: 1; 433: 1; 434: 1; 435: 1; 436: 1; 437: 1; 438: 1; 439: 1; 440: 1; 441: 1; 442: 1; 443: 1; 444: 1; 445: 1; 446: 1; 447: 1; 448: 1; 449: 1; 450: 1; 451: 1; 452: 1; 453: 1; 454: 1; 455: 1; 456: 1; 457: 1; 458: 1; 459: 1; 460: 1; 461: 1; 462: 1; 463: 1; 464: 1; 465: 1; 466: 1; 467: 1; 468: 1; 469: 1; 470: 1; 471: 1; 472: 1; 473: 1; 474: 1; 475: 1; 476: 1; 477: 1; 478: 1; 479: 1; 480: 1; 481: 1; 482: 1; 483: 1; 484: 1; 485: 1; 486: 1; 487: 1; 488: 1; 489: 1; 490: 1; 491: 1; 492: 1;

Zion's Herald.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1889.

(Entered at the Post-office, Boston, Mass. as second-class matter.)

The Retrospect for 1889, carefully prepared by the assistant editor, entirely fills the 8th page this week, and will prove to be an invaluable and accurate resume, under seven divisions, of the important and interesting happenings of the year now closing.

This is the regular Epworth League issue for December, and therefore contains, on pages 2 and 6, contributions and miscellany specially pertinent to League interests. On page 2, President Haven's Note-book should be scanned first of all. An abstract of a recent sermon before the Epworth League of the Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Kendig, is given, with a report of the late meeting of the Board of Managers for the New England District, under the title, "White and Red"—the League colors—a new column of Sunday readings for the month of January is provided for the Leagues, on page 6; "Christmas Memories" are given by Bishop Newman; Belle V. Christie tells "What the New Year Brought to Mrs. Hudson;" in musical measures Lillian Grey notes "The Passing of the Year;" Rev. Otter Huckle describes "The Song of the Angels;" and Rev. F. H. Knight furnishes his usual forceful and helpful suggestions in connection with the "Prayer-meeting Topics for January."

VAIN REPETITIONS.

In His Sermon on the Mount, our Lord, speaking of prayer, said: "But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do; for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking." Are we not apt to merge the lesson here in the illustration? This is a caution addressed to Christians. In so far as it is a rebuke, it is intended for us and not for the heathen, who, in their devotions, are simply living up to the best light they have, doing what seems to them the best and most necessary thing to do. And yet many of us read this passage so carelessly that we actually feel a sense of complicity in the perusal, as if Christ had merely been pointing out the superiority of our devotions to those of the heathen, as if He had said: "Ye do not use vain repetitions as the heathen do," etc. But the fact is, Christ says just the opposite thing. He says: "Ye do [or are liable to] use vain repetitions in prayer, as the heathen do; and herein lies your fault and danger."

Now, what does Christ mean by "vain repetitions," in this passage? Here another misapprehension is liable to creep in. We are apt to think that the word "vain" here means "useless" or "superfluous," whereas it really carries a positive moral significance. Vain repetition is not merely useless repetition—of course it is that—but it is profane repetition also, repetition that does not mean anything, that offends God by the use of a mere form of words in which and behind which there is no sincerity and no real purpose of heart. If the mere repetition of set forms of words were an offense to God, all ritualism in the church would be condemned by this passage in the Sermon on the Mount. But evidently Christ does not condemn set forms of worship, especially devotional, for He himself gives us a prayer so brief and simple and beautiful that it were well if every Christian repeated it a hundred times a day; and by so doing, if it were done in sincerity and in truth, the soul would receive a blessing rather than condemnation. But were the Lord's Prayer repeated mechanically, meaninglessly, with the form but not the spirit of devotion, then one would be committing the very sin which Christ warns His disciples against in the words we have quoted.

We are using vain repetitions when we pray, "Thy kingdom come," and yet do nothing to hasten the coming of that kingdom; when we pray, "Lead us not into temptation," and then deliberately venture where we know temptation is most likely to assail us. It is not the reiteration of the words, but the repudiation of the spirit, which constitutes vain repetition in prayer. God help us, when we pray, to throw that meaning into the words which alone distinguishes them from the idle babble of the heathen devotee!

THE CANADIANIZING OF NEW ENGLAND.

From the French Canadian migration to New England, so abundant in recent years, the Catholic leaders, especially in the Dominion, anticipate results largely favorable to their cause. The other day one of them boasted a French majority in five New England cities, and ventured to prophesy that in fifty years they would hold Boston as the centre of a French nation. Evidently he was a green hand at the business, little aware of the danger in exercising his prophetic gifts amid the changes and revolutions of this closing part of the nineteenth century. Fifty years is a good way off, and a number of things are liable to happen in the meantime which will discredit all such wild calculations. The French Canadian has just begun to rub his eyes and look about him. He has forgotten that the rest of the world has been stirring for some time already, and is not likely to stop while he rushes to the goal. His large plans remind us of an agent appointed some time ago by one of our manufacturing companies. The promotion had turned the fellow's head, so that for some

months he strutted about in spread-eagle fashion, boasting the revolutionary things he would do in the course of five years. The owners soon realized that they had mistaken their man, and sent a quiet note of dismissal.

Canada don't own New England. Fifty of the owners in our great corporations could send nearly every Frenchman back to Canada. Do our prophets suppose men who have so much at stake will see the civilization which has made their large accumulations possible overturned and appropriated by their employees? He is an exceedingly verdant man who can think so. Our millionaires who are so deeply interested and really hold the key to the situation, are least alarmed at the outlook. They have faith in Providence, in the better instincts of humanity, and in the power of great ideas to mould and guide populations. The vigorous atmosphere of the Atlantic seaboard must touch and transform the coming generations. The schoolmaster is in the air as well as in the school-house, and his lessons are among the inevitable things.

Even if the mass of ignorance and superstition should prove impervious to these gentler agencies, you may be quite sure New England will know how to avail herself of more drastic remedies. But she will be slow to resort to heroic treatment; slow to believe men will, on sober second thought, be utter fools, working against their own interests as well as those of their neighbors. As the children of immigrants acquire a stake in the land of their adoption, they will be quite sure to feel the force of motives which operate on the older inhabitants and be moulded by the ideas which have created our civilization. Time is a great reformer; his lessons are silent but sure. In our situation, to hold still is to go forward. Fifty years will make its record. The tide of progress is swift and strong; and whatever men or institutions attempt to resist its course will be swept before it to inevitable and irretrievable ruin.

FAITHFULNESS.

Faithfulness in all things ought to be practiced until it becomes a habit of life. Noble doing may be cultivated until the right action grows to be normal and easy. An eminent scientific writer recently declared that it was a law of our physical nature that we came to do the right automatically if such a determined purpose is cherished. In the minor acts of life this principle of faithfulness should be strenuously exercised. He who knew perfectly the moral nature of man said, "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much." The Saviour here declares the law of moral growth.

Strong character is formed by that inner principle which resists the advance of the slightest temptation to evil. The will-power is weakened and the resisting quality is overborne by repeated compliance with what is known to be wrong in itself. What is characterized as the indifferent or small sin, is, therefore, the most harmful and dangerous. There is no fact that should constrain to right action so forcefully as this—that the individual suffers most who has grown pliant and yielding to what are considered minor transgressions. This is what Paul means in his great law of moral and spiritual analogy when he says, "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." It is impossible to escape such a result. To sow the seeds of indecision and concession when sin fascinates, will insure to the sower in his own life the hundred-fold of ill harvest. Here is a philosophy of moral sequence, so uniformly operative and fruitful, that it should act as a most urgent deterrent from any lapse into sin. The youth should especially heed this unchangeable truth.

It is the little wrong act, too, that marks character most in its totality. Some besetting sin tarnishes a life that would be ideally perfect, or nearly so, if that one evil were conquered. And the conspicuous exhibition of many virtues makes the one characteristic lapse into sinfulness seem all the more flagrant—just as marble, polished at its best, shows plainly the scratch of the finest-powdered flint. It is pitiable to see so many lives, right in so many ways, damaged and discolored by some one moral blemish. Here is an illustration of what is meant: A manufacturer once exhibited a crooked pin which had caused hundreds of dollars' damage. It got, somehow, on a roller in a cloth factory, and every time the roller revolved this little pin cut a hole in the piece of cloth which passed under it. So place after piece of cloth was damaged by this one little, crooked, pestiferous pin, which made its mark at every revolution of the roller. So one little sin works more mischief than we can imagine.

It was because the operation of this law is so constant, determinative and final in the realm of morals, that Jesus commanded that we should be heroic in the matter of inherent sins: "And if thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee. . . . And if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off and cast it from thee; for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Board of Education.—We regret that we cannot make space in full for the interesting account of the annual meeting of the Board of Education, which has been kindly forwarded. The meeting was very harmonious, and a spirit of hopefulness and enthusiasm pervaded its officers and friends. The treasurer's annual report was read and adopted. It showed an increase of collections during the year from \$31,527 to \$42,376, or 36 per cent.; also an increase in

the return loans from \$2,275 to \$2,807, or an increase of 24 per cent. Total income of the year from all sources, about \$57,000. Total amount of invested funds, about \$212,000. Five thousand dollars were voted to be added to the appropriations to students in schools for the current school year, making the sum \$42,000 the full amount of all collections for the year. The secretary's report brought out many interesting items; among them the fact that the collections the last year have come from about 5,400 schools, or that about one-half of the pastors and more than one-fourth of all the Sunday-schools of the church had taken Children's Day collections for the year. The Board has aided during the year 800 kindergartens in 100 different schools. The total number of beneficiaries to date is 2,837. The secretary has visited 39 Annual Conferences during the year. He has traveled 25,000 miles; visited and addressed many of the schools of the church; delivered educational addresses at Methodist Social Unions, at summer gatherings, camp-meetings and elsewhere.

A Characteristic Exhibition.—Queer it is that we cannot pen a brief correction in these columns without drawing upon us a fusillade of abuse and fallacious assertions from the *Christian Advocate*. Our claim that Zion's Herald is the alma mater of Methodist journals is repudiated by one of its own children! The editor of the "great official," which owed its very birth to Zion's Herald, flies into a fine rage at the material which we showed by adequate testimony that this paper is the mother of the whole family of *Advocates*. We rallied our conference in New York with a little pleasantry. His reply—we are sorry to say—was characterized by brutality. He calls our article "scurrilous;" he charges Zion's Herald with lack of "good breeding;" with "phenomenal ignorance;" "such ignorance," he proceeds to say, "though invincible, is inexcusable;" and he closes his diatribe with these words: "If the exposition of this history places the present editor's management of that paper in an unfavorable light, it is but another illustration of the beneficent law of nature that presumptuous ignorance, when it becomes reckless, must learn caution and wisdom by the results of its own temerity."

Has it come to this, that to differ with the editor of the *Christian Advocate* is to bring upon us such a torrent of un-Christian invective and arrogant denunciation? We submit the whole matter with entire frankness and confidence to the impartial jury of our common Methodism. Dr. Buckley shall wear the laurels which he has won for this kind of conduct.

But to the matter at issue. Confidently we reiterate that Zion's Herald is the oldest Methodist newspaper in the United States or Europe. Referring to the editorial in the *Advocate*, we assert that the writer is mistaken in the statement that the price paid by the Book Concern for Zion's Herald was \$5,000. The sum agreed upon, but never paid in full, was \$4,000, as we have documents on hand to prove. He is mistaken in declaring that D. B. K. Peirce "had too sound a judgment to attempt to traverse these statements." On the contrary, our honored predecessor, in numerous editorials, some of which are quoted below, never ceased to magnify the claim of Zion's Herald to priority in age and to an unbroken life.

It is more than mistaken in treating with disdain the statements of Dr. Abel Stevens, who wrote as an expert in recording history for the church, that Zion's Herald was "the earliest journal of the denomination." He was mistaken, and something more, in understanding the declarations to the same effect of Dr. James Porter, who was a New England man, and helped make this very history which we wrote.

He has no foundation for his show of triumph in asking us to produce a volume of Zion's Herald for 1829. We would ask him, in turn, for a separate volume of the *Christian Advocate* of the same year. The simple truth is, that the names of the *Christian Advocate* and of Zion's Herald both appear on the title of the volume of that year, each preserving its identity in the union. The name of Zion's Herald has never disappeared from the title-page since it was first printed in 1823.

It is mistaken in citing the "Methodist Centennial Year Book, 1884" as of historic weight, this volume having been prepared and edited by a former editorial assistant on the *Advocate*, which rendered him an interested, and therefore not impartial, witness in this matter.

As to the facts: Zion's Herald was sold to the Book Concern for \$4,000, of which sum, it appears, but one third was ever paid, and that to Wilburham Academy. The Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont Conferences, which were entitled to the other two thirds, never received a cent. The transaction was spoken of, at the time, as a "union," a "transfer," and the editor of the Herald for the time being went to New York with the paper as associate editor of "The Christian Advocate and Zion's Herald." The New England Conferences became dissatisfied with the union; a certain sum was paid by them to the Book Concern to release them from a pledge not to start a new paper, and Zion's Herald returned to its home and mission.

We have in our possession original reports of commissions appointed by the Conference involved, dating back to a time when these matters were under discussion, and we know thereof we write. It was because of such documents in the possession of this office that different editors of Zion's Herald wrote thus confidently and definitely:—

(From Zion's Herald and Wesleyan Journal, March 13, 1867.)

Dr. N. E. Cobleigh, editor, writes:— "In regard to the above, we would say that we have in our possession the original reports of the six Conferences patronizing the Herald. In the first place, Zion's Herald was the first to occupy the field, and the one which attended its early history, the church was encouraged to undertake to publish an official paper at New York, called the *Christian Advocate*, the issue which Dr. Curry now has the honor of editing. If priority of existence and original occupancy give any right to the field, the Herald has that claim to patronage in New England."

"The friends who started the Zion's Herald, in their loyalty to the church, and in their zeal for the cause, had no other interest in that paper than the official of the church, that it might be merged into the *Advocate* at New York. This was done in good faith; but our friends were not as wise then as they became afterwards by the severe discipline of experience. They soon found that New England was not at all a prolongation of similar work for twenty-five years. He does not know that we are writing anything of this kind, but it is a fact."

—Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Brynson, of the Union Church, Boston, has a decidedly apt putting of an old theme in this bit of waggonery as a prescription for his people:—

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1 portion Hospitality. (Pure.)
2 " Cordiality. (Warm.)
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—Rev. Alexander McAlister, a prominent Wesleyan Minister, contemplates, immediately after Christmas, an extended evangelistic tour in South Africa. Blessed with ample financial resources, and notwithstanding his somewhat advanced age, he proposes to devote himself to the same spiritual work in Southern

Africa, during the next three years, as has engaged his attention with such marked success in the West India during the past three years.

A very pleasant social event was the marriage, in Cambridge, Dec. 19, of Miss Jennie Rita Gould, daughter of Rev. Albert Gould, and Mr. George Hopkins, of North Adams. Miss Gould was a graduate of Smith College, and has been a very popular teacher in the North Adams High School for the last three years. Mr. Hopkins is a prominent business man and Christian worker of North Adams, where their home will be. The Herald professes sincere congratulations.

—When Gilbert Haven was editor of Zion's Herald, visiting officially the session of the Vermont Conference in the year 1869, he wrote and printed: "G. V. Dillingham resides in Waterbury, a hale gentleman of years in the sixties, full of youth and spirit. No words at the Conference equalled his for fire and faith." Ex-Gov. Dillingham, the senior, is still alive, and the son, W. P. Dillingham, is now governor of the State and a member of the Wesleyan Association. Both live at Waterbury.

—The joint board of trustees and visitors of De Pauw University met in Indianapolis, Dec. 12, and elected Dr. J. P. D. John president of the University. A tremendous ovation was given the beloved president on his return from a temporary absence. Students and citizens alike joined in the demonstrations of joy at seeing the "students' choice," and the worthy scholar and citizen, raised to the high and responsible position of president of the University. Dr. John enters on the duties of his office with the full confidence of the students and faculty and all the friends of the institution.

—The *Southeastern Advocate* speaks these appreciative words of a favorite Bishop:—

"Bishop Joyce, like Abraham Lincoln, can speak with the greatest freedom with his colored brethren for hours, and never remind them by word or gesture that the one is white and the other black. Another thing we are glad to note is that he is not only one of our Bishops who has reached that degree of Christian maturity."

It rightly informed, there is need that the beloved Bishop make his example potent in the realm of his episcopal residence.

—Rev. O. H. Payne made a most favorable impression in the Southern Conferences which he recently visited.

—Rev. O. S. Baketel, of Portsmouth, N. H., is seeking encouraging spiritual results in old Trinity Church.

—Mr. Spurgeon said that Dr. Shedd's "Dignified Theology" is "a mountain of truth" with the exception of some very poor stuff upon baptism.

—Prof. M. D. Baell, D. D., is supplying the pulpit of Haverhill St. Church, Lawrence, Mass., for the present, to the great delight of the large audience who listen to him.

—O. J. readers will be gratified to learn that Prof. C. J. Little has promised, for publication in our columns, the manuscript of his lecture on Wesley, which he is to deliver at Lasell Seminary.

—G. neural Clinton B. Fisk, who is president of the East Tennessee Land Co., is called to this city to spend several days each week, on account of the increase of business in the Boston office.

—The address of Mr. Charles R. Magee before the Social Union was in excellent taste—modest, instructive and forceful. It made a delightful impression upon the ministry and laity.

—The address of Rev. Seth C. Cary on "Prison Reform—The Indeterminate Sentence," is a thoughtful and suggestive paper. It was read before the Alpha Chapter of Boston University, and is just published.

—One of the leading ministers of our church in New York writes: "Prof. Mitchell gave us a magnificent paper on Monday at the New York Preachers' Meeting, which carried many with him completely, and favorably impressed all."

—The "Brampton Sketches," in the *Christian Union*, by Mrs. Mary B. Clafin, wife of ex-Gov. Clafin, are deliciously quaint and amusing. In the last issue, "Aunt Paah" relates the visits of the Bramptonites to the "Springs."

—The visit of Dr. Sanford Hunt to the Social Union, and his excellent and able address, were highly appreciated by the Methodists of Boston and the suburbs. He did effective service for the cause of the Book Concern which he so faithfully represents.

—R. B. Robinson, of Malden, contributes \$10 to the Bureau of Methodist Missions, to be used in the most important work. It is hoped that the funds needed will be generally supplied by our people. Rev. Albert Gould, 79 Allston St., Cambridgeport, is treasurer.

—Rev. Charles Tilton, of Waltham, has prepared a statement in letter form, with cards and envelopes, giving a brief but helpful résumé of the connectional benevolence. He is very willing to share his methods with any pastor who will forward postage (four cents) to his address.

—In the issue of Jan. 19, 1871, of Zion's Herald, when Gilbert Haven was editor, we read: "Gov. Clafin has the honor of being the first ruler in the world who has recommended in his message the giving of the ballot to women."

—Mr. Warren P. Adams retires from the presidency of the Boston Social Union with a grateful appreciation of the entire membership. Faithful to all obligations, he has been uniformly cordial to the distinguished guests of the Union, and his words of introduction have been noticeably brief, modest and fitting.

—Rev. J. M. Durrell, in sending the name of a new subscriber, gives this interesting account of the way that it came about. The lady "found a League Edition wrapped about a dress one of our dressmakers sent out. She read it, became interested, and so a subscriber." Moral: Loan your paper to those who have not seen it!

—We are reading Dr. Prentiss's Life of William Lloyd, with very great interest. This volume should at once have place in every minister's library, in the Sunday-school and the home. Dr. Prentiss groups much of vital interest in the heroic era of our New England M. thodism around the portraiture of this noble and inspiring life.

—Mr. Leroy S. Johnson, the new president of the Social Union, is a member of the Malden Church, where he was for many years superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is now treasurer of that large and flourishing church. He has long been highly esteemed in that community, and has always filled with great efficiency the various offices to which he has been called.

—With deep regret we reprint the following personal announcement from the *Californian Christian Advocate*:—

Bishop Fowler is at home under the strictest medical rule to the effect that he must rest or go under. He ought to be good for twenty years of work yet, and he will be, we trust, not for half the working life of an ordinary man. For about two years, and that is only a prolongation of similar work for twenty-five years. He does not know that we are writing anything of this kind, but it is a fact."

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—O. J. readers will be gratified to learn that Prof. C. J. Little has promised, for publication in our columns, the manuscript of his lecture on Wesley, which he is to deliver at Lasell Seminary.

—G. neural Clinton B. Fisk, who is president of the East Tennessee Land Co., is called to this city to spend several days each week, on account of the increase of business in the Boston office.

—The address of Mr. Charles R. Magee before the Social Union was in excellent taste—modest, instructive and forceful. It made a delightful impression upon the ministry and laity.

—The address of Rev. Seth C. Cary on "Prison Reform—The Indeterminate Sentence," is a thoughtful and suggestive paper. It was read before the Alpha Chapter of Boston University, and is just published.

—One of the leading ministers of our church in New York writes: "Prof. Mitchell gave us a magnificent paper on Monday at the New York Preachers' Meeting, which carried many with him completely, and favorably impressed all."

—The "Brampton Sketches," in the *Christian Union*, by Mrs. Mary B. Clafin, wife of ex-Gov. Clafin, are deliciously quaint and amusing. In the last issue, "Aunt Paah" relates the visits of the Bramptonites to the "Springs."

—The visit of Dr. Sanford Hunt to the Social Union, and his excellent and able address, were highly appreciated by the Methodists of Boston and the suburbs. He did effective service for the cause of the Book Concern which he so faithfully represents.

—R. B. Robinson, of Malden, contributes \$10 to the Bureau of Methodist Missions, to be used in the most important work. It is hoped that the funds needed will be generally supplied by our people. Rev. Albert Gould, 79 Allston St., Cambridgeport, is treasurer.

—Rev. Charles Tilton, of Waltham, has prepared a statement in letter form, with cards and envelopes, giving a brief but helpful résumé of the connectional benevolence. He is very willing to share his methods with any pastor who will forward postage (four cents) to his address.

—In the issue of Jan. 19, 1871, of Zion's Herald, when Gilbert Haven was editor, we read: "Gov. Clafin has the honor of being the first ruler in the world who has recommended in his message the giving of the ballot to women."

—Mr. Warren P. Adams retires from the presidency of the Boston Social Union with a grateful appreciation of the entire membership. Faithful to all obligations, he has been uniformly cordial to the distinguished guests of the Union, and his words of introduction have been noticeably brief, modest and fitting.

—Rev. J. M. Durrell, in sending the name of a new subscriber, gives this interesting account of the way that it came about. The lady "found a League Edition wrapped about a dress one of our dressmakers sent out. She read it, became interested, and so a subscriber." Moral: Loan your paper to those who have not seen it!

—We are reading Dr. Prentiss's Life of William Lloyd, with very great interest. This volume should at once have place in every minister's library, in the Sunday-school and the home. Dr. Prentiss groups much of vital interest in the heroic era of our New England M. thodism around the portraiture of this noble and inspiring life.

—Mr. Leroy S. Johnson, the new president of the Social Union, is a member of the Malden Church, where he was for many years superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is now treasurer of that large and flourishing church. He has long been highly esteemed in that community, and has always filled with great efficiency the various offices to which he has been called.

—With deep regret we reprint the following personal announcement from the *Californian Christian Advocate*:—

Bishop Fowler is at home under the strictest medical rule to the effect that he must rest or go under. He ought to be good for twenty years of work yet, and he will be, we trust, not for half the working life of an ordinary man. For about two years, and that is only a prolongation of similar work for twenty-five years. He does not know that we are writing anything of this kind, but it is a fact."

—Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Brynson, of the Union Church, Boston, has a decidedly apt putting of an old theme in this bit of waggonery as a prescription for his people:—

UNION CHURCH DISSEMINARY,
1 portion Hospitality. (Pure.)
2 " Cordiality. (Warm.)
3 " Conversational. (Unstrained.)
SHAKE WELL.

Repeat the dose once a week.

—Rev. Alexander McAlister, a prominent Wesleyan Minister, contemplates, immediately after Christmas, an extended evangelistic tour in South Africa. Blessed with ample financial resources, and notwithstanding his somewhat advanced age, he proposes to devote himself to the same spiritual work in Southern

Woburn, and Rev. J. W. Hamilton, D. D., of East Boston.

President Adams, after a most little speech, in which he referred to the marvelous growth of our church during a hundred years, introduced Rev. Sanford Hunt, D. D., one of the Agents of the Book Concern at New York. He said this was an age of centennials in this country. Although not yet a hundred years old, he had hoped to celebrate five centennials. He expressed great gratification at the widespread interest manifested by the church in her publishing department. John Wesley, the writer, outlived John Wesley, the preacher. He wrote thirty volumes and translated and edited one hundred and twenty more. No other church ever existed that depended so much on books and other printed matter for its work. Since John Dickinson was appointed "book steward" in Philadelphia in 1739, the Concern had published fifty millions of books and periodicals. This, he thought, accounted largely for the unity of doctrine in the Methodist Church; for it is a remarkable fact that there never has been a secession from our church on account of doctrine. He said the church had now two and a half millions of invested capital in her Book Concern, and had, from the profits, distributed two millions. He said they had sold all the old property in New York, and had erected a new building, and by next February they will have the largest publishing house in America, free from debt. In closing, Dr. Hunt paid a glowing tribute to the value of Bishop Foster's works now in process of publication, and expressed the hope that he might complete his work.

Charles H. Magee, the Book agent for the Concern, was then introduced, and spoke for the New England District, located at 38 Bromfield St., of which, he said, his father had been the manager for thirty-seven years. He said it was not only a book-store, and had, from the profits, distributed two millions. He said they had sold all the old property in New York, and had erected a new building, and by next February they will have the largest publishing house in America, free from debt. In closing, Dr. Hunt paid a glowing tribute to the value of Bishop Foster's works now in process of publication, and expressed the hope that he might complete his work.

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Epworth League.

New England District.



MOTTOES.

Look Up. Lift Up.

"I desire a league offensive and defensive with every soldier of Jesus Christ."—John Wesley.

"We live to make our church a power in the land, while we live to love every other church that exalts our Christ."—Bishop Simpson.

WHITE AND RED.

Sunday, Jan. 5.

What is in store for me, brave New Year, hidden
Beneath thy glistering robe of ice and snow?
Are there sweet songs of birds, and breath of lilacs,
And blushing blooms of June's sweet laden rose?

Are there cold winds and dropping leaves of autumn,
Heart-searching frosts, and storm-clouds black and drear?
Is there a rainbow spanning the dark heaven?
Will thou not speak and tell me, glad New Year?

As silent art thou of the unknown future
As if thy days were numbered with the dead;
Yet as I enter thy wide open portal
I cross thy threshold with glad hope, not dread.

To me no pain or fear or crushing sorrow
Thou dost not bring, for thou art full of life;
And so I fear thee not, O glorious year,
For well I know my Father is thy King.

If joy thou bringest, straight to God, the Giver,
My gratitude shall rise, for 'tis His gift;
If sorrow, still, 'mid waves of grief's deep river,
My trembling heart I'll to the Father lift.

If life's full cup shall be my happy portion,
With thankful joy I'll drink the precious draught;
If death, my waiting soul shall see thee soon,
But little sooner to my home 'twill wait.

So, hope! In New Year, with thy joys unnumbered,
Whose unnumbered mystery none may fathom,
I calmly trust my God to lift thy curtain;
Safe in His love, for me 'twill all be won.

—Julia B. Cady.

Sunday, Jan. 12.

The secret of life is not to do what one likes,
but to try to like what one has to do. —Miss Mulock.

Every duty, even the least, involves the whole principle of obedience; and little duties make the life dutiful, that it is simple and prompt to obey. Little obediences lead into great. The daily round of duty is full of probation and discipline; it trains the will, heart, and conscience. The commonest life may be full of perfection. The duties of home are a discipline for the ministries of heaven.

"No man hath a velvet cross," was Flavel's assertion, years ago, and it is as true now as then. Only He who gives it to us, and he who beareth the cross, knows its weight. God only knows the strength needful for every burden. When we have felt that we were sinking under the weight of great sorrow, His hand hath been placed upon our heads. Sickness, pecuniary losses, the loss of our loved ones, weigh heavily upon us. Separation in this world from those who are dear to us, saddens our hearts beyond endurance, had we no strength but our own. To be misrepresented by the many, and to be maligned if only by the few, are all crosses which we are loath to bear; but when we remember that each cross borne adds lustre to the crown, we should welcome them, or, at least, be able to say, "Thy will be done." —Presbyterian.

Sunday, Jan. 19.

Let us walk onward softly, with our hearts
As open as the leaves are to the sun.
And, like the leaves that, fluttering in the wind,
Upfit, in turn, both fair and to the light,
Yet show us unto more delicate below
Because, perhaps the dust, stirred everywhere
By hurrying tread of foot or air or care,
Can find no little spot to cling to there.
So let our inner life a beauty know
Not even dust-stained with our strife and pride,
And ever fairer on the hidden side.

—Mary Louise Dickinson.

Let us think, then, for a moment of the surrender of the Christian life, even though we hardly like to think of them, for the riches, the blessing, the privilege of Christian living is so great, that it hardly seems that there can be anything that can in comparison be called a surrender; and yet I think we must distinctly see that there are things that at the very outset a Christian must determine to give up. Many Christians would be unwilling to use the word surrender in exchange, when so much privilege is given for these; but I think we may continue to use the word when we have thought of them. What, then, are the things that we must renounce if we are to declare ourselves Christians? Certainly nothing that should not be given up by all who are trying to live righteous and many lives, even if they do not call themselves Christians. I long to make you see clearly that the Christian life is the natural, the normal, the perfectly human life. I am accustomed in speaking of these surrenders to divide them into three classes, and I will so speak of them. First, as a Christian I will do nothing that is contrary to the will of God. I will do nothing that, although right in itself, will be wrong for me, because it will keep me from drawing closer to God; and, lastly, I will do nothing that could put a bar in the way of any of His other children whom I long to help, and will not hinder. —Phillips Brooks.

Sunday, Jan. 26.

Lord, I have shut my door,
Shut out life's busy cares and fretting noise;
Here in this silence I intrude no more.
Speak, Thou, and heavenly joys
Shall fill my heart with music sweet and calm,
A holy psalm.

Yes; I have shut my door;
On earthly passions—all its yearning love,
Its tender friendships—all the priceless store
Of human life. Above
All these I kneel and hark Divine,
Stoop Thou to mine!

Lord, I have shut my door!
Come Thou and visit me, I am alone
Come, when doors were shut Thou canst not see,
And visitest Thine own!
My Lord! I kneel with reverent love and fear,
For Thou art here!

M. E. Atkinson.

The particular anxiety which befell you this morning; the vexatious words which met your ear and grieved your spirit; the disappointment which was His appointment for today; the slight but hindering ailment; the presence of some one who is a grief of mind to you—whatever this day seemeth not joyous, but grievous, is linked to "the good pleasure of His goodness" with a corresponding aftermath of "peaceable fruit," the very seed from which, if you only do not choke it, this shall spring and ripen. —F. R. Havergal.

It matters not where or what we are, so we be His servants. They are happy who have a wide field and great strength to fulfill His missions of compassion; and they, too, are blessed who, in sheltered homes and narrow ways of duty, wait upon Him in lowly services of love. Wise or simple, gifted or slender in knowledge, in the world's gaze or in hidden paths, high or low, encompassed by affections and joys of home, or lonely and content in God alone, what matters so that they bear

the seal of the living God? Blessed company, unknown to each other, unknowing even themselves! —H. E. Manning.

CHRISTMAS MEMORIES.

BISHOP J. H. NEWMAN.

WHY did the Lord delay His incarnation? From the first prediction of His coming to His advent, four thousand years elapsed. He was in the world, now as a traveler to the tents of Abraham, now in the form of the Fourth to the fiery furnace, now in the resplendent visions of Isaiah. His personality on earth is contemporaneous with all ages, and His incarnation was but one of His many epiphanies which had preceded, and which succeeded His human birth. He might have come in Eden, and Eve's first daughter been His virgin mother; where Cain killed Abel, and there could have been the Calvary of His death. But how few would have listened to His teachings, and experienced His miracles! His life and sayings would have been entrusted to tradition rather than to written history. But when He came the population of the globe was vast. The Roman Empire had one hundred and twenty millions of people, while His native land was alive with a teeming population, on whose souls and bodies He wrought with wondrous power.

He might have come when Moses led forth the Hebrews from Egypt, a grand event. But the world would have been without those splendid prophecies of men and nations which centered in the Messiah. Up to that time but three prophecies had been uttered—one to Adam, one to Abraham, one to Jacob—and these indistinct. The magnificent background of five hundred years of eventful history would have been wanting to give relief to the immortal picture of His coming.

He might have come in the reign of Solomon, whose vast empire extended from the Mediterranean to the borders of Persia, from the Nile to the Black Sea, whose renown was world-wide, greater than that of Augustus under whose reign Jesus was born. What a reception Solomon would have given the King of Glory! But the great West was not then born. All beyond the eastern shores of the Mediterranean were barbarians. Greece was not, Rome was not, Carthage was not. But when He came, the West was in the glory of a high civilization, to be thrilled with His new life. Had His birth been in the time of Solomon, He would not have been the suffering Saviour, but the Messiah of triumph.

When He came, the East was old and the West was young. Both needed His divine touch, one to be revived, the other to be inspired. It was altogether the happiest period of Roman history from Augustus to Titus. Peace had given rest to the warrior and statesman; the scholar had time for reflection. It was the age of universities, an age of thinkers and philosophers; and His people, the Hebrews, were everywhere, in China and India, in Persia and Mesopotamia, wherever the Roman legions marched and the Greek language was spoken. From all parts of the world they came annually to Jerusalem—their spiritual capital—and on their return they bore the glad tidings. "He's come!" "At that time the venerable saying was true: 'I have set Jerusalem in the midst of the nations.' Palestine was the 'High Bridge' for all who went East to conquer, whether Romans, Macedonians, or Egyptians; and for all who came West to plunder, whether from Ecbatana, or Babylon, or Nineveh. It was the ancient pathway of trade along which the merchants of all lands passed to buy and to sell. When He came, Jerusalem was the best-known city in the world. It was a cosmopolitan metropolis. The three-fold inscription on the cross proclaimed it the Babel of mankind. In St. Luke's report of Pentecost he names the many lands whence the Jews had come: from Parthia, Media, Persia, the whole valley of the Euphrates, from the interior of Africa and all Egypt, and from all the vast Roman empire. So it was strangely true, that the Master said of Himself: 'If I be lifted up, I will draw all men unto Me.' And from that place and hour went forth the news that 'The Messiah has come!'

DECEMBER'S GIFT.

Old gray December, Patriarch of the year!
The world forgets what homages your due,
In the mad haste to usher in the new
Whose coming footsteps we can faintly hear.
Your slaver months did each with gifts appear,
With gracious largess did our path bestrew;
Your treasures garnered what is left for you
But bare boughs tossing 'neath skies cold and drear.
A gift surpassing all! Yours was the night
Filled with the radiance of that heavenly light;
Your stars beheld the angels bending down
Above the glory in the white-walled town.
Oh! glad December, let your clear chiming ring
The Christ-child's message, which is yours to bring.
—ADA STEWART SHELTON, in Independent.

ONLY A LITTLE MORE CUTTING.
HOW strangely the words sounded, and then I heard the ring of the farmer's axe as he cut away at the lilac bushes. They were very close to the windows, and kept out the sunlight and air; more, they obstructed the view. We watched the process, and, as one bush after another fell, one who was looking on remarked, "Only a little more cutting, and we shall get it." These lilac bushes actually shut out the view of the White Mountains.

I said to myself, maybe this is the meaning of much in life. We need air and sunlight and better views, and the Great Husbandman cuts away the hindrances. These bushes were so close to the window that we could not see the road, and as one said of the room we occupied, "It has the peculiar smell of earth." Ah, how much there may be in our lives to obstruct our prospect and to impart to us the savor of the earth!

So I gleaned my lesson, and when a little after I looked out from the window and saw the beauty that had been hidden, I continued my meditation. As I recalled the sound of the farmer's axe, I seemed to hear other painful sounds, one blow after another removing so much. Money gone! loved ones we held so close removed! Health impaired! But, oh! how we have caught sight of the delectable mountains and felt the air and sunshine from the everlasting hills which we had never enjoyed, and still would have lacked but for these removals. And how plain the path to heaven appeared when all this earthly greenness had been cut away.

I was glad the farmer did the cutting that day, so much was brought out by the absence of the bushes and suggested by the exclamations that followed: "How lovely that little tree is! I did not see it before." "What a beautiful evergreen that is! I never noticed it until now." Have we not heard similar

exclamations after severe cuttings and removals in our lives? Have we not said, "I never saw the beauty of such and such a passage of Scripture till now?" "I never loved God so much as I have since He took my little one?" "Ah, He knows! He doeth all things well! even when He seems most severe. We shall see it all in the clear light some time." —MARGARET BOTTOMS, in Silver Cross.

THE PASSING OF THE YEAR.

LILLIAN ORNT.

The dear Old Year is dying!
His weary head is lying
On his last earthly pillow,
Waiting the tide's strong billow
To bear him away to the Past,
That bourn so misty and vast.

The Old Year lies a-dying!
He has many mourners sighing,
With hearts so sad and tender,
As they think of his vanished splendor,
Of all he has brought of good,
And his worth, scarce understood.

The Old Year lies a-dying!
The wind through the dark is sighing,
And the tolling bell in the steeple
Warns all of the waiting people
To utter their last good-bye,
For the fateful moments fly.

"Old Year! If we have grieved you,
If we have sorely deceived you,
If your precious gifts we've slighted,
And your hopes of promise blighted—
Forgive us now, we pray!
Forgive, ere you pass away!"

"Old Year! we'll not forget you,
But surely and long regret you;
We shall think of your pleasant hours,
Of your bounty of fruits and flowers,
Of all the gifts you've brought,
And the lessons you have taught."

"And now you lie a-dying,
With the winter wind a-sighing,
And the bells so sadly tolling—
And the moments swiftly rolling—
The watching clock strikes clear—
"Good-bye! good-bye, Old Year!"

WHAT THE NEW YEAR BROUGHT TO MRS. HUDSON.

BELLIE V. CHISHOLM.

"HAVE you renewed your subscription to the paper, John? I see it has expired," said Mrs. Hudson, glancing at the little yellow slip on the last page of the paper.

"Well, no," John hesitated. "The fact is, Harriet, I wrote to the editor yesterday, telling him he might discontinue it for the present."

"Discontinue the church paper, John? Why, I couldn't keep house without it. We have taken it ever since we were married, and I always like to look at the date, December 22, for it reminds me of my wedding-day. You remember a year's subscription was your wedding gift."

"Yes, I believe it was, but twenty years of married life ought to do away with foolish sentiment. We've got to live now, and times are so close that we must begin retrenching somewhere."

"But why begin there, John? You might stop the county paper, or dispose of an extra coat or calf," insisted Mrs. Hudson.

"I couldn't do without the weekly, Harriet, now. I've got to keep posted on the markets, and every man of ordinary intelligence is expected to read up his side of politics. I'll take your paper again next year, if you still want it, but you know things have gone wrong generally this season. The wheat got into the wheat, the oats and grass were short on account of the drouth, the big doud washed half of the corn in the bottom out of root, and the apple crop was a complete failure. Now, I am not in the habit of complaining against Providence, but if He does not bless the works of our hands, He surely will not expect us to keep up our obligations to the church just the same as in prosperous years."

"Father is like the old man Deacon Camp was telling about in the blacksmith's shop this morning," said Mrs. Hudson's son Tom.

"The old codger had assisted in building a new church, which, unfortunately, was destroyed by lightning a few days after it was completed. The next day the building committee came to the generous gentleman for a new subscription. 'I'll not give a cent,' was the exasperated reply. 'I did help to build one house for the Lord, and if He has gone and thundered it down, He can get another one any way that suits Him.'"

"Thomas," said his father, sternly, "that is irreverent! Never let me hear that silly story again. As for the so-called church paper, it always has a page devoted to current news, another to week-day reading, and the family page is always half taken up with stories that give young folks a taste for novel reading. That is one reason why I don't care about having it come into the family."

"Do not the stories usually teach a good moral lesson, John?" asked his wife, turning away her head to hide a smile.

"No matter about such lessons, they can find them in the Bible, without being obliged to read a whole column of such wishy-washy stuff in search of the moral," answered her husband impatiently. "I tell you, it's not the kind of reading for Sunday."

"Not if the secular part be read on week days as is intended?" asked Mrs. Hudson.

"No, not even then! Who ever heard of people shutting their eyes while passing from one page to another? We're commanded to shun even the appearance of evil," persisted John.

"Very well," replied his wife with a half-sigh. She felt as if she were giving up an old friend in parting with her paper, and still she was very much amused over the flimsy attempts of her husband to justify his course, knowing, as she did, that no one enjoyed it, story-page and all, more than he did himself.

"Where's the paper? I want to study my Sunday-school lesson," said Nellie, coming into the room, Bible in hand, early Saturday night.

"The editor forgot to send it this week, I guess," said Tom mischievously.

"How am I to get my lesson without it?" Nellie answered, ready to cry.

"Where's your lesson paper?" asked her father, frowning at Tom's levity.

"There is not much on it. I do wish the paper had come, for Miss Doudna is so particular about our studying the lesson well, and I do so hate to miss answering, in question."

"And I wanted to see what would become of Kitty Stanberry," said hot-tempered Lucy, in a tone that showed her disappointment.

"Who is Kitty Stanberry?" drawled Tom, throwing himself to one side, in imitation of Lucy.

"She was a real naughty girl at first, but she is trying to be good now, and I want to be like her," answered Lucy, straightening up. "Didn't you notice that I was not so cross lately?"

"My, yes!" said Tom. "You've not had a bad spell for quite a time. It's a pity that little Miss Kitty is not on hand to help you along this week, but she isn't."

"Don't be foolish, Tom," said Mr. Hudson.

"The fact is, Lucy, we can't take the paper this year, so say no more about it," and Lucy was left to cry herself into a good humor.

After church Fred and Minnie hunted all over the house for the paper to read the children's department. Tom wanted it to look over the League column, as he was to lead the young people's meeting that evening.

The mother wanted it especially for the missionary intelligence; and Mr. Hudson himself wished he could get his hands on it long enough to study the prayer-meeting topic for the week; but he had stopped it himself, and, like the rest, was obliged to do without it.

"I do wish we could get that paper," said Lucy, as the children gathered around the kitchen fire on Monday evening. "I believe I'll go round to Mr. Hope's and borrow his in the morning."

"What's to hinder us from taking it ourselves?" asked Tom. "Mother shall not do without it another week if I can help it. She certainly works hard enough to earn it, and it is but fair that she should have that small pleasure. If father can't afford two dollars and a half for a paper that visits us fifty-two times in a year, we ought to be able among ourselves to give mother such a New Year's gift; besides, we would all have the benefit of it, and after yesterday's experience we will surely know how to appreciate it."

"Minnie and I will give our eggs," volunteered little Fred.

"We have a dozen apiece, and they are thirty cents a dozen," Minnie added. "We were keeping them for Christmas, but we'd rather have the paper."

"There's sixty cents to begin with," said Tom, with a nod of approval.

"I'll stay at home from the concert and give that fifty cents that Aunt Marie gave me to buy my ticket. The paper will last longer than the concert," said Lucy without the least hesitation.

"I haven't a cent to my name," said Nellie, dolefully. "I always live up to my allowance, and never have a mite for emergencies."

"Do you want to earn half a dollar?" asked Tom, a twinkle of fun in his eye.

"Yes, indeed! I'd do almost anything to help make mother happy," responded Nellie eagerly.

"Then pitch that chewing gum you're gnawing at into the fire, and never put another bit of the truck in your mouth, and I'll give you the half-dollar," was Tom's reply.

"It's a bargain," cried Nellie, as the offensive thing dropped on the red-hot coals.

"See that you keep it," grumbled Tom. "That takes every bit of money I have, so I must look round for a job in the morning," he added, as he put his pocket-book in Nellie's hand.

"He found no trouble in earning the ninety cents that fell to his share, and before another day had passed, the two and a half dollars had started forth on their mission of love.

"I must get the money off for that paper to-day," said Mr. Hudson to himself, early on Monday morning. "I would not be worried as I was yesterday for twice its price. Harriet is a good wife, and she ought to have it, and I miss it myself too, but I need not admit that to any other body. My cigar money for a month will pay it, and it is about time for me to give up such an expensive habit."

New Year's came on Saturday, and with it two copies of the church paper, both addressed to "Mrs. John Hudson." They had a good laugh over the double surprise, and wondered what they would do with two papers exactly alike; but Tom solved the problem by suggesting that one copy be kept expressly "to lend to the poor;" and it proved a good investment, too, as many of the neighbors could testify.

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

ABOUT WOMEN.

Dr. Karolina Widerstrom, the first Swedish lady doctor, has begun her practice at Stockholm. She will give free consultation to the poor.

It is said that women in New Orleans enter more occupations usual to the sex than in any other city. They become merchants, basters, florists, dairy farmers and manufacturers, and all make a good living.

Kate Purgini, one of the prominent artists of London, is the daughter of Charles Dickens. Mrs. Purgini is a genre painter whose works are in demand.

Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Cory, of Brooklyn, is said to be the first industrial designer in this country. She made designs for carpets, as well as taught the art of designing after she had mastered it herself. She is well paid for her work.

Miss Latham, who has lately been appointed demonstrator to the chair of pathology and bacteriology in the University of Michigan, is an English lady, and one of the three ladies in the United States who have been elected Fellows of the Royal Microscopical Society.

Five graduates of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses in New York have become practicing physicians; others have been called to positions as matrons or head nurses in hospitals, but the majority work as private nurses, for whom there is always a demand, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$20 per week.

Miss Jeannette Gilder, of The Critic, and Miss Morgan, cattle market reporter for several papers, are said to be the tallest women in New York journalism. Miss Morgan stands six feet high. She belongs to a fine old Irish family, and came to this country, owing to reverses. In the cattle market and in newspaper offices she is said to be treated with a respect bordering upon awe.

Dr. Chillemann evidently met the right woman in his wife. She is thirty years younger than he, a Grecian by birth, and said to be one of the most beautiful women in Athens. She is the mistress of several languages, a scientist, and knows her Homer word for word. She works side by side with her husband during his researches, and he relies greatly upon her archeological knowledge. —Harper's Bazar.

Miss Jeannette Gurney Pice is the Protestant Mother Superior of the "College Settlement" in Rivington Street, in the slums of New York, where she and six other young women live and work among the poor. Miss Pice is a graduate of Smith College, and her companions are graduates of Vassar and Welles-

ley. They believe that to do the most good among the poor they must live in their midst and be of them. This they do so far as their sense of propriety permits. They are "at home" to the neighborhood on Wednesday evenings, when they have a simple entertainment to which all are welcome. —Ibid.

THE SONG OF THE ANGELS.

REV. OLIVER HUCKLE.

ALL the centuries have been tremulous with the joy of that song that the angels sang on the Christmas morning long ago. Our own hearts hear its echo on every returning Christmas-tide, and join glad chorus with it. Not long ago my soul was uplifted by a nineteenth-century chorus that brought to my mind visions of the angel chorus of the Christ-morn. Oh, that rare day at Ely Cathedral, and the angel-choir of rosy-faced English boys supplied in snowy white! It was the time of the diocesan festival, and the parish choirs from all the country round were gathered for choral singing. What mighty throngs, and what swelling choruses! More than eight hundred trained voices blended in song, sometimes as soft as angels' softest breathing, sometimes like the thunderous noise of many waters. The clustered pillars and groined roof of the cathedral reverberated the chorus with seeming exultation, while the two cathedral organs throbbed and whirled, pouring great golden harmonies up into the massive dome that echoed them down again like the dew of God. Then swelling and sinking as ocean surges, they died slowly away along the distant nave and aisles.

There seemed at times the subdued soundings of celestial harps. There seemed the music of wings in the air. There was exquisite revel in the loves of the angels, for angel voices were telling things unutterable while deep was calling unto deep.

It was a divine ecstasy to listen. Once it seemed as if in truth the Heavenly City were descended in multitude of song among the sons of men. The white marbles of the so-called "angel-choir" of Lincoln Cathedral were forgotten. This was a real angel-choir, this a similitude of the angel chorus of the Christmas time, or of that other exultant chorus that no man can number who sing the new song before the great white throne.

Legend has it that once on a time the rude old King Canute and his knights rested for a moment on the laboring oars of their barges as they drew near to Ely, and listened with hushed hearts to the quiet vesper-song of the monks of the cathedral abbey. How their rough hearts would have been stirred and ravished could they have heard, as we did on this great day, the swelling anthems and thundering choruses that reverberated in the old minster to the name of Him who is called Wonderful, Counsellor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace!

THREE CHRISTMAS CHIMES.

I.
Hearken! how the Christmas chime
Sings on earth its song sublime!
"See those twain with weary feet
Wander down the village street—
Doors are closed against the stranger.
See the child, the meek and lowly,
Christ the mighty, the all-holy,
Sleeping cradled in a manger."

Sing your joy, O Christmas chime!
Let us keep the Christmas time;
Be the lost of plenty doled,
By the poor man's heart consoled.
Thus we keep the Christmas time.

II.
Hearken! still the Christmas chime
Sings on earth its song sublime!
"Wondering steps e'er the night
Flooded with celestial light—
Wondering hear the angel message;
Come, and let us kneel before Him,
Let us find Him and adore Him
Peace on earth this Christmas eve!"

Sing your joy, O Christmas chime!
Let us keep the Christmas time;
Let all strife and hatred cease,
Kindness live, good-will and peace.
Thus we keep the Christmas time.

III.
Hearken! still the Christmas chime
Sings on earth its song sublime!
"Eagerly the Magi sped
By the wondrous star beam led,
Gold and myrrh and incense offer.
Hear the words that the angels speak:
Drawn unto God the Highest,
Who a heart of love doth proffer."

Sing your joy, O Christmas chime!
Let us keep the Christmas time;
Love shall be the law to bind
In one band all human-kind.
Thus we keep the Christmas time.

—CONSTANTINE E. BROOKS, in Century for December.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

30. I am president of the League, and being young and inexperienced, know very little about parliamentary rules. Would like to have you send me some-thing that would enlighten me on the subject.

Order of C. R. Magee, 38 Broadfield St., Boston, Mass. Chautauque Text Book, No. 46. "Parliamentary Practice," by T. B. Neely.

Bits of Fun.

When money talks, of course it talks cents.—Baltimore American.

The difference between a ship and its passengers is that one heaves in sight; the other is more particular.—Independent.

A Yachting Trip (captain of winning yacht): "Well, I stood on that tack half an hour, and won. Rustic (in listening group): "By cracky, you oughtn't. I wouldn't stand on one tack half a minute." —Time.

Young Widow: "Mr. Preachy, will you marry me?" Mr. Preachy: "Well, really, Mrs. Buckster, this is so sudden, and—" Young Widow: "Oh, well, take your time to think it over. Mr. Buckster and I thought we'd like to have you perform the ceremony for us." —Harper's Bazar.

Miss Duluth (from the West, during some very thick weather): "What is the boiling point for?" Mr. Moreton: "Fog." Miss Duluth: "I should think people could see it without having their attention called to it by a fog." —Judge.

At the Thousand Islands, at dinner one day, a gentleman and his friends were discussing the merits of different species of game. One preferred canvas-back ducks, another woodcock, and still another thought a quail the most delicious article of food. The discussion and the dinner ended at about the same time. "Well, Frank," said the gentleman, turning to the waiter at his elbow, who was as good a listener as he was a waiter, "what kind of game do you like best?" "Well, Mass, to tell you the truth, almost any kind of game'll suit me; but what I like best is an American eagle served on a silver platter." He got it.—Christian Register.

Foreman Composing Room: "Some of the manuscripts of Miss Gushington's novel seems to be missing." Editor: "Well, here are 'Gray's Anatomy' and 'The Dreamer's Manual.' Make it up from them in about equal parts." —Puck.

A little girl of tender years, who had been attending one of the public kindergartens, fell from a ladder. Her mother caught her up from the ground in horror, exclaiming, "O darling, how did you fall?" "Vertical," replied the child, without a second's hesitation.

The practical tests to which Chautauque youngsters are in the habit of putting the information they pick up on the grounds produces results frequently disastrous and comical. A mail boy was pulled out of the Dead Sea (in the model of Palestine) just summer dripping and muddy. To his mother's horrified demand, "Why, Tom, how'd you fall in?"

he returned, "I didn't fall in; I went in. I was trying to see if the lecturer who said the water of the Dead Sea would hold up a man knew what he was talking about, and he didn't." —Southwestern.

LEAGUE PRAYER-MEETING TOPICS FOR JANUARY.

REV. F. H. KNIGHT.

Jan. 5—"New Year Offerings." Psalm 116: 12, 13, 14; 51: 16, 17; Rom. 12: 1; 2 Cor. 8: 5.

When we think of making New Year offerings to our Father, how deeply we feel our poverty! We have nothing to give that is not already His. God, however, treats us as if we held a clear title to all we have, and nothing better pleases Him than to have His children in loving and intelligent consecration return what He has bestowed upon them. The threshold of a new year has already been crossed. What offerings can we make in this our first meeting, which will be especially pleasing to God and helpful to us?

1. Our hearts.
In the communion service in which so many of us participated this morning, occurs this sentence: "And here we offer and present unto Thee, O Lord, ourselves!" How many of us did thus offer ourselves, and with special reference to the new year? God does not usually come to us and say, "Give Me this possession or that." "Son, give me thine heart." These are His words to us all. And if God has our hearts, there is nothing else that we possess or control which He does not have. With our hearts are inseparably connected our time, our strength, our money, our influence, and all else.

2. Our vows.
It ought not to be a useless thing to make promises to God. Vows well made and well kept are full of blessing to him who makes and keeps them, and are especially pleasing to God. Most of us are much more certain of doing the right thing if we definitely promise some valued friend that we will do it, than we are if we leave the issue to be decided by our feelings and circumstances at the moment.

The Sunday School.
FOURTH QUARTER. LESSON I.
Sunday, January 5.
Luke 1: 1-17.
BY REV. W. O. HOLWAY, U. S. M.

THE FORERUNNER ANNOUNCED.

I. The Lesson Introduced.

1. GOLDEN TEXT: "Behold, I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before me" (Mal. 3: 1).

2. DATE: D. C. 6, October 9-9.

3. PLACES: Jerusalem, and some one of the priestly towns, possibly Hebron, in the "hill country of Judaea."

4. SCENARIOS: Rome, the mistress of the world; Augustus Caesar, emperor. Among Roman writers, Livy, Ovid and Seneca, and among the Greeks, or those who wrote in Greek, the geographer Strabo and Diodorus Siculus flourished at this time.

5. ST. LUKE'S GOSPEL: Luke (Lucanus) was a physician, and beyond this nothing is definitely known of him. It is supposed to have been a native of Antioch in Syria, and a companion of St. Paul in his missionary travels, and to have preached in Africa, and to have died a natural death. His Gospel, the genuineness of which is unanimously admitted, was written in the Greek language, and, though addressed in the preface to one Theophilus, was evidently intended for general use among Christians. Its date is proposed to that of the Acts (which was also written by Luke), and is variously put between A. D. 60 and A. D. 80. The date of the physician is evident in the description of Luke's miracles of healing. Says Wordsworth: "Luke is careful to distinguish between ordinary diseases and demoniacal possession; representing Satan as an agent from without in the former, and energizing from within in the latter. Therefore the Greeks became familiar with the true doctrine of the cause of evil, and with the relation of the powers of darkness to God—a subject on which they had in vain sought for illumination from their schools of philosophy."

HOME READINGS.

Monday, Luke 1: 1-17.

Tuesday, Luke 1: 18-25.

Wednesday, Mal. 3: 1-15.

Thursday, Mal. 4: 1-6.

Friday, Ex. 37: 25-29.

Saturday, Luke 18: 1-14.

Sunday, Jan. 5: 13-20.

II. The Lesson Story.

These dwell in Judea in the days of Herod an aged and devout priest named Zacharias, who, with his wife Elizabeth, also of priestly descent, had kept the faith of the ancient days, and walked blamelessly "in the commandments and ordinances of the Lord." They were childless, and hopelessly so; and therefore were compelled to endure the severest privation which could befall a believing Israelite, "who looked upon each new born infant as the possible child of promise." Zacharias belonged to the class, or order, of Abia, the eighth of the sacerdotal classes established by David to conduct the Temple services in weekly rotation. It came to pass on one occasion when he went to Jerusalem to perform his priestly functions, that it fell to him by lot to burn incense on the golden altar. At the solemn moment when the blood of the sacrifice began to flow, and the worshippers in the outside courts were offering their prayers, and the fragrant smoke began to rise, under Zacharias' supervision, in the Holy Place, the angel Gabriel suddenly appeared "at the right side of the altar of incense." The priest trembled with astonishment and alarm, but the celestial visitor, calling him by name, bade him dismiss his fears, assured him that his prayer had been heard, and that his childless wife should no longer be barren; "this second Sarah should give to the world a son consecrated to a glorious mission." His name should be called John; the vow of the Nazirite should be upon him from birth, and he should be endowed with the plenitude of the Spirit. His mission should be that predicted by Malachi of Elijah—the forerunner of the Lord, to preach repentance, and prepare the way before Him.

III. The Lesson Explained.

1. In the days of Herod—named "the Great," the son of the Hasmonean Antipater and an Arabian mother. His father was a distinguished general, and was made procurator of Judea under Caesar. He made his son governor of Galilee at the age of fifteen. Antony appointed him tetrarch, but he was driven out of the country by Antigonus, one of the Maccabean princes. He fled to Rome and was there crowned king of Judea by the Senate and reigned for thirty-seven years. His death occurred at the age of 70, in the 70th year of Herod. Though a patron of the arts, Herod is chiefly known for his cruelty and bloodthirstiness. He murdered his wife, the beautiful Mariamne, and two of his sons, and caused his third son, Antipater, to be executed five days before his own death. Zacharias—The name means, "The Lord remembers." His home is supposed to have been either in Hebron, or in Jutta. Of the course of Abia (R. V., "Abijah"). It was the name of the eighth of the twenty-four courses, or classes, into which the priests were divided, each of which ministered in the Temple for a week (six days and two Sabbaths). The original classification was made by David, but after the captivity only four of the original courses returned from Babylon. As each of these, however, numbered about 1,000 members, it was easy to re-establish the Davidic regulation of twenty-four courses. The towns where the priests resided were thirteen in number, and were situated conveniently near to Jerusalem. Of the descendants of Aaron—John the Baptist was of priestly descent on both sides. Elizabeth—meaning "God's oath." Aaron's wife also bore this name (Ex. 6: 23). "Elizabeth being the Septuagint rendering of Elisheba." The celibacy of the priesthood can claim no authority either from Jewish custom or from the habit of the early Christian church.

2. Both righteous before God—that is, genuinely, sincerely righteous, both outwardly and inwardly; and, therefore, very unlike the Pharisees, who fasted and prayed to be seen of men, and the priests, who as a class were hypocritical and corrupt. Walking—obeying from the heart. All the commandments and ordinances of the Lord—the precepts both of the moral and the ceremonial law. Blameless—They so walked, so obeyed, that their lives were without reproach either from men or from God—fine examples of Old Testament sainthood.

3. Not "blameless" indeed as far as the Christians of this world make no allowance for infirmities; but "blameless" as living, through grace, under the Atonement, in the undiminished approbation of God, so perfect was their faith, and so pure their life, that God imputed no blame unto them. This was their ordinary spiritual state; yet it excluded not the possibility of sin. For at a moment of trial Zacharias was betrayed into fault and suffered a divine penalty (Whedon).

4. Well stricken in years—"advanced in their days." They were childless, and because of their age, hopeless of offspring—a very serious affliction in Jewish eyes. Similar language is

used concerning Abraham and Sarah (Gen. 18: 11). Still, some of the most conspicuous leaders in the Jewish Church—Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Samson, Samuel—were born of parents who had passed the period of expectation of offspring.

5. While he executed the priest's office—better, according to Schaaf, "while he served as priest." Before God—in the presence or house of God. In the order of his course—when the week came for his course, or class, to serve.

6. His lot.—The duties of the individual priests were settled by lot. To burn incense—the composition of which was determined by law, and its use restricted to the altar service. The golden altar of incense was located in the Holy Place. The time for burning incense was on the occasions of the morning and evening sacrifices. The fire was taken from the altar of burnt-offering.

7. The daily incense offering required the ministrations of two priests, one of whom bore the incense in a special vessel; the other, golden embers in a golden fire-pan from the altar of burnt-offering, before the entrance of the Holy Place, and these he spread on an altar of incense. The first priest then sprinkled the incense on the burning coals, an office held so honorable that no one was allowed to perform it twice, since it brought the offering nearer the divine Presence in the Holy of Holies than any other priestly act, and carried with it the richest blessing from on high, which all ought to have a chance of this obtaining (Geikie).

8. The people were praying without—in the temple courts. The fact that "a multitude" were present would indicate that it was on the Sabbath. As the offering of incense was regarded as the symbol of prayer, it was so arranged that the people should be notified when the fragrant smoke began to ascend, that they might at the same moment engage in silent supplication. Also at this moment the victim was being offered in sacrifice on the great altar. At the time (R. V., "hour") of incense—either at A. M. or P. M. So "while we pray without, Christ intercession for us aboves, within the veil" (Jacobus).

9. Appeared unto him—a literal, veritable personal appearance; not a vision. An angel of the Lord.—He names himself Gabriel, in verse 19, and, was, therefore, the same who appeared to Daniel (Dan. 8: 16; 9: 21). On the right side.—The altar of incense was located in the Holy Place close to the veil which hung before the Holy of Holies. On the south was the golden candlestick by which the room was lighted, and on the north the table of show bread. The entering priest faced the west, which would make the right side of the altar, as it looked to him, on the north, or near the table of show bread. Westward, Widdow, and others, however, make it the south side. The right side was indicative of blessing, or good fortune, among the Greeks and Romans. The altar of incense was built of cedar wood, covered with gold, about four feet high and twenty-one inches square.

10. Zacharias, at the proper sign, ascending the steps behind the Great Altar, passed through the Porch, and walking the gilded floor (for cellars, walls, and probably floors, were sheathed with a complete covering of gold) approached the altar upon which the incense was to be placed. In this sanctuary no glare of day ever penetrated; but from the golden chandelier, with its seven branches crowned with lamps, poured a blaze of golden light over the golden altar and table, filling the golden room with richest splendor. The column of incense rose to soften the light, and fill the air with fragrance. In this scene of dim magnificence a more than mortal form presents itself to the eye of Zacharias (Whedon).

11. He was troubled and fell full upon him.—The appearance was so bright, and sudden, and so evidently supernatural, that Zacharias was awestruck and alarmed.

12. He had been wont to live and serve in the presence of the Master, was now astonished at the presence of the servant. So much difference there is between our faith and our sense, that the appearance of the presence of the God of spirits, and faith goes down sweetly with us, whereas the sensible apprehension of an angel dismays us (Bishop Hall, quoted by Vincent).

13. Fear not—a word of assurance, calculated to calm his terror and excitement. Thy prayer (R. V., "supplication") is heard.—For what the priest had prayed, the angel knew, though we do not. From the message given, however, we may infer that he had asked for a child, that his name might not die in Israel; and, doubtless, also, for that divine Seed in whom all the families of the earth should be blessed. Quite likely, as the first-born had died away, the second had grown up stronger and more intense. Both prayers were to be answered—both the public and private blessing for which he had prayed. Says Matthew Henry: "Prayers of faith are filed in heaven, and are not forgotten, though the thing prayed for is not presently given. Prayers made when we were young and coming into the world, may be answered when we are old and going out of it." John—"the gift [or grace] of God."

"I was never deeply interested in any object, I prayed sincerely and earnestly for anything, but it came; at some time, no matter at how distant a day—somehow, in some shape, probably the last I should have desired, it came" (Dr. Judson, quoted by Peabody).

14. Thou shalt have joy and gladness.—He will be a source of "joy and gladness" to his parents. Many shall rejoice at his birth.—Not only will he prove a blessing to his parents, but to "many" who will have subsequent occasion to bless the day of his birth.

15. Great in the sight of the Lord—spiritually great; or eminent; great according to the divine standard, and not according to human ideas; for "that which is highly esteemed before men is an abomination in the sight of the Lord." Shall drink neither (R. V., "no") wine nor strong drink—the distinguishing mark of the Nazirite (Judg. 13: 4, 5), and Samuel (1 Sam. 1: 11). The "strong drink"—silkers—refers to intoxicating liquors made from other fruit than grapes. Shall be filled with the Holy Ghost.—Not only should his lower nature be subordinated, but also his spiritual nature, from his very birth, should be receptive of the divine, and enjoy to the full His power and presence (See Eph. 5: 18).

The Nazirite consecrates himself to an over-severity, in order to raise the people to the ideas of self-control and temperance. They abstained from what was innocent, either in quality or measure, in order to influence the world to abstain from what was guilty either in kind or in excessive degree. John was to be a Nazirite. Jesus was to be the model, not of our self-severity, but of practical and duly measured innocence and right. Paul gives a rule for Christian Nazirism in 1 Cor. 6: 13. Our modern temperance societies are properly a Christian Nazirism. They are a moral experiment, aiming to raise the public practice to a standard of temperance by exhibiting an abstinence from even an otherwise innocent measure of indulgence (Whedon).

16. Many of the children of Israel.—The Baptist's ministry was an eminently successful one. All Judea and Jerusalem went out to him. Shall return to the Lord their God—by his preaching. Such a turning, or repentance, would prepare the way for the fuller revelation which Christ would bring.

17. He shall go before Him—before "the Lord their God," in the person of Him who was to come, i. e., the Messiah. In the spirit and power of Elias (R. V., "Elijah")—exhibiting the same dauntless temper, and stern, uncompromising attitude towards sin, which characterized the great prophet of Israel. The evident allusion here is to Mal. 3: 1; 4: 5, 6. That the Baptist fulfilled this prediction, is seen from our Lord's subsequent testimony. To turn the hearts of the fathers to the children—to restore parental solicitude for

the true welfare of their children, to knit anew domestic ties which had been relaxed in the prevailing corruption. Some explain these words as meaning the turning of the hearts of the Israelites to the Gentiles; referring to Isa. 52: 22 and 53: 16 for confirmation of the idea that the Gentiles were regarded as children who had not been recognized as such by Israel. This is the interpretation given by Lightfoot, Van Oosterzee, Gidelet, Abbot, and others. Another interpretation is, "to restore to the children the devout disposition of their fathers." The disobedient to the wisdom (R. V., "to walk in the wisdom") of the just.—The corresponding passage in Malachi reads: "And the heart of the children to their fathers." The fathers having been recalled to wisdom and justice by repentance, their disobedient offspring would also be recalled. Or, on the supposition that the Gentiles are the "children," they shall be converted, and accept the wisdom of righteousness, under the preaching of John. To make ready a people prepared for the Lord (R. V., "to make ready for the Lord a people prepared for him") referring—as some think, to the Gentiles; others, "a people prepared out of Israel;" others, "to make ready a people prepared to receive the instructions of the Lord."

By his denunciations of sin, by showing the dreadful nature and the awful consequences of sin, he awakened the conscience of the people and made them feel their need of a Saviour (Pemberton).

IV. The Lesson Illustrated.

1. THE SIGHT OF AN ANGEL.

The stout-hearted Gideon had trembled at the sight of an angel; Manah had expected to die after a similar vision; and when Daniel saw the very angel now before Zacharias, "there remained no strength in him." Had Zacharias thought how the skies rejoiced at a sinner's repenting; how the angels are always near us when we pray; how they tell our prayers into the presence of God; and how, at last, they guide the souls of the just to everlasting life, would he have rejoiced even while he trembled (Geikie).

2. PREVIOUS MANIFESTATIONS.

Though the system of miraculous revelation ceased with the closing canon, yet, if we may believe the Jewish historians, there were exceptional manifestations made in the Holy of Holies, or in the Holy Place, at this same altar of incense, to former priests. Simon the Just, who died about 320 years before Christ, it is related, filled the high-priesthood forty-nine years; and in the last year he said: "I shall die this year; for every year that I have entered the Holy of Holies, there has been an Ancient One, clothed in white and veiled in white, that entered and came out with me. This year he entered, but came not out." Josephus relates of the High Priest Hyrcanus, that upon the day that his sons fought at Cyzicus, he was offering incense in the Temple alone, and he heard a voice declaring that they had just conquered Antiochus; and this, going forth from the Temple, he announced to the people in front. The announcement was verified by the result (Whedon).

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Sick Headache

Heartburn

Sour Stomach

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, \$1 per bottle. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

DAMSON'S BALSAM

It cures a cough more speedily, certainly and surely than any other medicine.

ELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

It cures all lung and throat diseases and can be reached by human aid.

DAMSON'S BALSAM prevents the growth of serious illness of a dangerous kind, and for cases that begin as mere trivial ailments, and are not to be neglected.

ANY persons have tested the efficacy of Adamson's Balsam. It allays inflammation, and puts a stop to tickling in the throat.

IT applies to natural and refreshing slumber during which nature regains strength to combat disease.

THEY who are shown by me as being "just as good" as Adamson's Balsam, and remember the genuine is the best.

ONE never dies unless by accident or old age if the resources of the human body are completely, judiciously and timely applied.

THE introduction throughout New England, over twenty-five years ago, of this Balsam has been its way into public favor until now it is the best remedy for curing coughs, colds and pulmonary affections including asthma.

35c & 75c. Trial Size 10c.

Genuine made by F. W. Kinsman & Co., 36 Fourth Ave., New York. At all druggists.

CATARH

HAY FEVER CATARH DEAFNESS

A NEW TREATMENT.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, and that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and catarrhal tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result of this discovery is that a simple remedy has been discovered which permanently cures the most aggravated cases of these distressing diseases by a few simple applications made (secretly) apart by the patient at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free by A. H. DIXON & SON, 207 and 209 West King Street, Toronto, Canada.

BEAUTY

Skin & Scalp Restored by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold every where. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, 50c. Prepared by the FORTEN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass. Send for how to Cure Skin Diseases.

Pimples, blackheads, chapped and oily skin, skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Dull Aches, Pains, and Weakness relieved by the CUTICURA ASKI-PAINT.

PLA STER, the only pain-killing plaster.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

The W. B. Clark Investment Co., Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Capital, \$200,000.

First Mortgages on city and farm property, netting investors 6 to 7 per cent. interest, in sums of \$500 and upward. City loans in large amounts, and specialty. Principal and interest collected and remitted free of charge. Interest allowed on time deposits; for four months, 5 per cent.; six months or longer, 6 per cent. Prime short-time commercial paper at 5 to 6 to 6 1/2 per cent. In location experience, and acquaintance, we offer to conservative investors superior facilities. Send for pamphlet and reference. Permanent Boston office, 53 Summer St., over Continental Nat'l Bank.

BOSTON INVESTMENT CO.

1 PER CENT. 2 COUPONS PAYABLE QUARTERLY.

Purchases and Rents Central business Real Estate in Large Cities, dividing the net income among its stockholders. Larger dividends will be paid after 1893. Send for particulars to GEORGE LEONARD, Gen'l Agent, 246 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

THE GREAT CHURCH LIGHT.

FRANK PATENT. Illuminates the most powerful, the softest, the purest and the best light known for Churches, Schools, Show Windows, Churches, Hospitals, Theaters, Depots, etc. New and improved. Send size of room. Free circular and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and churches. L. F. CHURCH, 201 Pearl Street, N. Y.

NO BLIZZARDS, CYCLONES, OR THE FINEST RICHEST FARM CHEAP.

THE FINEST RICHEST FARM CHEAP. O. M. BARNES, LANSING, MICH.

20 YEARS OF SUCCESS.

Without loss to investors a good reason for buying the Debenture Bonds and Mortgage Loans of the AMERICAN INVESTMENT CO.

Assets, \$1,000,000. Highest rate of interest consistent with the most security. Ask for information of terms, Vice President, E. C. CHURCH, 110 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK CITY.

7% FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS 8% NESS COUNTY BANK.

Capital, \$250,000. N. C. Church, President. Choice Bonds and County Warrants. Send for handbook to EASTERN OFFICE, 115 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

THE DEBENTURE BONDS

Interest payable at National Bank, Boston, Mass. These bonds are absolutely safe, being doubly secured by 100 per cent. of first mortgage loans by Capital Stockholders, and by the County Warrants of the NESS COUNTY BANK, Boston, Mass. Send for handbook to EASTERN OFFICE, 115 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

\$15,000

7% Real Estate Notes, Secured by nice New Brick Houses, and endorsed by a Building Association owning \$700,000 worth of unencumbered real estate. A rare chance to get securities both safe and profitable.

Whipple Loan & Trust Co., 17 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

BOOKS FREE

To any one who will procure three members for our Library Association, we will give a set of "DICKENS' WORKS."

In three large volumes, the publisher's price being \$15.75. Any educated lady or gentleman can easily secure this set of books by calling on a few friends. For further particulars and sample pages of our catalogue address:

NATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, 103 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

OPIMUM

Morphine Habit, Opium Smoking, etc., easily cured. Book Free. Dr. J. C. Hoffman, Jefferson, Wis.

GOSPEL HYMNS No. 5.

By SANKEY and McBRIDE. Used by Mr. D. L. MOORE in all his Evangelistic Meetings. It gives better results than any other book. No. 5 is used in every class of Christian Conventions, Sunday Schools, Y. P. S. C. E. Gospel, Temperance and Prayer meetings. Contains 250 songs, music for voice, piano, guitar, harmonica, etc. New and improved. Board Covers, \$30 per 100; Words Only, Board Covers, \$10 per 100.

THE MALE CHORUS (For Men's Voices).

Composed and arranged by IRAD SANKEY and GEO. C. STEBBINS. Contains the new "Amos song," "Throne Out of the Life Line," "THE MALE CHORUS" supplies abundant material of great value for Christian Services, Y. M. C. A. Men's Meetings, Social Gatherings, etc. Price, \$3.00 per box of 100; 5 cents each if ordered by Mail.

70 E. NINTH ST. BIGLOW & MAIN, CHICAGO, ILL.

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FRANK PATENT. Illuminates the most powerful, the softest, the purest and the best light known for Churches, Schools, Show Windows, Churches, Hospitals, Theaters, Depots, etc. New and improved. Send size of room. Free circular and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and churches. L. F. CHURCH, 201 Pearl Street, N. Y.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

The publisher will be happy to respond to any inquiries or requests that will aid the ministers in the canvases for new subscribers. Sample copies will be gladly mailed to names furnished, or papers will be sent direct to the stationer minister for distribution, if preferred.

Subscription cards will be sent to all who request them for use in the canvases.

The price of subscription can be paid to the publisher in charge, or forwarded direct to the publishing office, by post-office order or bank check; or when these modes of sending are not available, the currency can be forwarded by mail at our risk.

A. S. WEED, Publisher,
36 Bromfield St., Boston.

Review of the Week.

Tuesday, December 17.

The Senate voted to adjourn from December 17 to January 6.

A reward of \$5,000 has been offered for the arrest of Silcott.

Mr. Stead has resigned his position as editor of the *Full Mail Gazette*. He proposes to start a review.

Mr. Gladstone announces that he will be unable to lead the movement to establish a working day of eight hours.

The New York city authorities continue to pull down electric-light wires, and the city is in worse darkness by night.

It is reported that the czar refuses to recognize the Brazilian republic, and has broken off relations with the Brazilian minister at St. Petersburg.

Captain L. G. Shepard, commanding the revenue steamer "Rush," has been promoted to be Chief of the Revenue Marine Service. Captain Shepard is a native of Boston.

The jury in the Cronin case found a verdict fixing the punishment of Cronin, Burke and O'Sullivan at imprisonment for life; that of Cronin at imprisonment for three years, and releasing Burke as not guilty.

Wednesday, December 18.

Emm Pacha is recovering rapidly.

Two Bostonian members of the French House of Deputies have been arrested.

The bark "Tussock Castle" has been wrecked at Holyhead. Eleven persons were drowned.

The President through Secretary Blaine telegraphed his congratulations to Henry M. Stanley at Zanzibar.

Gov. Toole of Montana sends his message to the Senate and the Democratic House, ignoring the Republican House.

The poet Whittier's eighty-second birthday was quietly observed at his old home in Amesbury. Flowers and gifts were received from many friends.

There are 3,000 cases of influenza in Hamburg and 6,000 in Stockholm. Many senators, deputies and others in Madrid are ill.

About 1,000 coal miners employed by the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company at the Walden and Adirondack mines went out on strike yesterday.

Bashiri, the noted Arab who led the insurgents in the revolt, and who was captured by villagers of Magalia and handed over to the Germans, has been hanged.

The damage by the recent storm in southern California is estimated at nearly \$200,000. Rail road bridges were carried away and there were many bad railroad washouts.

The American canal colony in Nicaragua was much distressed by the suicide of Jerome Hennessy, superintendent of telegraph construction, while delirious because of fever.

The New York city electric companies threatened to sue the city for insulated wires pulled down for violation of minor rules of the Board of Electrical Control; but the work went vigorously on.

The Pan-American will make another trip, going South as far as New Orleans and West to San Francisco. Last night the delegates were the guests of the Union League Club at New York. Previously they had visited the Normal College, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History and St. Patrick's Cathedral.

President Harrison transmitted to the Senate the extradition treaty with England negotiated by Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote. Mr. Chandler introduced a bill relating to naval influences in legislative matters; the Direct Tax bill and Blair Educational bill were favorably reported from committees. In the House, the session lasted only thirty minutes; in order to avoid attempts at obstruction, it was found necessary to adjourn.

Thursday, December 19.

The Portuguese South Africa Company is definitely organized.

The new law of the Mexican Government has been more than subscribed for in London.

In the trial of the Navassa rioters Tuesday, Henry Jones confessed that he killed T. N. Foster.

Another plot against the czar has been discovered; several suspected officers are under arrest.

In consequence of the riotous conduct of students at Oxford, the university of that city has been closed.

Gideon P. Brown, the absconding wool merchant, refuses to return to Boston and assist in settling the accounts of his firm.

Mr. Parnell made two speeches at Nottingham in answer to Lord Salisbury's recent address there. The Irish leader denounced coercion, and dwelt upon the benefit Ireland would derive from Home Rule.

The Congressional Club observed Forefathers' Day by a meeting in Tremont Temple last night. Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of Brooklyn was the orator. His subject was, "The Puritan Spirit."

A joint resolution was introduced in Congress yesterday extending the time for holding the International Marine Conference to March next. Also a joint resolution was offered, recognizing the United States of Brazil as free, sovereign and independent States. Senator Ingalls introduced a bill, outlining a national school law and providing for the appointment of a national Board of Education. Senator Hoar offered a bill for a government penitentiary and reformatory to cost \$2,000,000. Judge Brewer's nomination as associate justice was confirmed by a vote of 61 to 11. The House passed the recess resolution. A bill to establish a bureau of appointments, and providing for the classification of clerks in the civil service was introduced by Mr. Chandler.

Friday, December 20.

An Interstate Prohibition Convention met at Omaha.

The Browning funeral service will be held in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday, Dec. 31, at noon.

Important manufacturing interests at Sanger, N. Y., employing 1,000 people, have suddenly shut down.

Final arguments were made before the Supreme Court yesterday on one side of the famous *Adair case*.

The Parnell Commission has finished its report, which will not, however, be published until the opening of Parliament.

It is estimated that the wealth of the United States now exceeds the wealth of the whole world at any period prior to the middle of the 18th century.

from typhoid fever, and who allowed the sick persons to go about in public, contrary to the Health Board's regulations, were today sentenced respectively to \$200 and \$150 fine, or in default of payment to 300 and 150 days' imprisonment.

In the Senate the World's Fair bill prepared by the committee of Chicago was introduced by Mr. Cullom of that city. Mr. Chandler's resolution in regard to organizations among naval officers to influence congressional legislation was discussed and agreed to. In the House there was no session, to allow Speaker Reed to make up his committee.

Saturday, December 21.

There is a big strike of coal miners in the Charleroi district, Belgium.

American in London are to banquet Stanley when he arrives.

England formally demands that Portugal shall repudiate the action of its agents on the Zambezi River.

A passenger train was held up by robbers in Texas yesterday and one of the train men was murdered.

The influenza is still raging in Europe; fully 600,000 persons are said to be afflicted and business in many countries is seriously affected.

Butterflies are flying about in some parts of Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, and pear trees are in blossom. The unseasonable weather is causing much sickness.

The defalcation of the suicide Schatteneberg, secretary of the Milwaukee School Board, has now reached \$40,000, with a strong probability of its going higher.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien was released from Galway Jail Friday, where he had been serving a sentence of two months' imprisonment for holding a National meeting. Immediately upon his release he addressed a large meeting of his sympathizers and received an enthusiastic reception.

The Senate discussed the resolution relative to the recognition of the United States of Brazil, but when a vote was reached the lack of a quorum prevented definite action. A resolution was before the House charging the Civil Service Commission with violating the civil service law.

Monday, December 23.

Eight thousand Pennsylvania coal miners are idle.

Mr. Benjamin H. Day, the founder of the New York Sun, died in New York Saturday.

An executive decree was promulgated at Rio Janeiro on Sunday, formally deposing Dom Pedro.

Malietoa has been recognized as King of Samoa by the consuls of the United States, Great Britain and Germany.

The "Chicago," "Boston" and "Atlanta" have arrived at Lisbon. The "Yorktown" is delayed, but is expected within two days.

A dispatch from Atlanta says that Hon. Henry Grady, who contracted pneumonia while in the city, grew rapidly worse on Sunday, and last night was believed to be dying.

The Marine Conference at Washington has accomplished the most important part of its work—the adoption of regulations calculated to lessen the number of collisions at sea.

The funeral of Hon. Thomas Coggeshall, for 54 years postmaster at New Bedford, was held at the residence of his nephew, Mayor Thomas Coggeshall, at Newport yesterday.

J. B. Sheffield & Son, of Sangerstown, Ireland, on Jan. 1, will publish a "Dictionary of the Bible." His commentaries on St. Paul's epistles especially display great learning and ability.

In the Senate, the new census was discussed. A bill was introduced to establish a court of patent appeals; also a substitute for Mr. Morgan's resolution as to the recognition of the Brazilian republic. The House committees were announced. Both branches adjourned until Jan. 6.

Col. T. J. Whipple, one of the best known lawyers in New Hampshire, died Saturday morning, aged 73. He served in the Mexican war, being taken prisoner at Vera Cruz, and in the War of the Rebellion he was lieutenant colonel of the First New Hampshire regiment, colonel of the Fourth, and later colonel of the Twelfth regiment.

"Against Heavy Odds," is the title of one of the six serial stories which the *Yield's Companion* will publish during 1890. It is the stirring tale of a Norwegian fishing village by H. H. Boyesen.

King Solomon was a very wise man, and hence he never would have said there was "no new thing under the sun." Had he got a glimpse of the beautiful photographic album that Messrs. Chase & Sanborn, of Boston, are sending out to their patrons. It is composed of twenty-four photographs illustrative of Tea and Coffee culture in the East. Send on your address and you will receive by return mail this charming bit of art FREE.

A CHANGE TO MAKE MONEY.—Mr. Editor: I thought one of Griffith's machines for plating with gold, silver or nickel and it works to perfection. No sooner did people hear of it than I had more spoons, knives, forks and jewelry than I could place in a month. The first week I cleared \$31.30, the first month \$167.85 and I think by April first I will have \$1,000 cash and give my firm considerable attention too. My daughter made \$27.40 in four days. Any person can get one of these machines by sending \$5 to W. Baird & Co., Zanesville, O., or can obtain circulars by addressing them. You can learn to use the machine in one hour. As this is my first lucky streak, I give my experience, hoping others may be benefited as much as I have been. Yours truly, M. O. MOREHEAD, Richmond, Ind.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND COMPANY.—The uncertainty which attends many kinds of investments the cautious investor looks for safe opportunities, and is properly invited South. A score of Southern enterprises could be compared. He can measure them best by comparison of what values they offer those who may invest. Such comparison the East Tennessee Land Company covets, at its Boston office in the Equitable Building. It claims to have the largest valuation, on the smallest capital, of all the great Southern enterprises; and its immense area of 300,000 acres, abounding in iron and coal, prolific of timber, and rich in agricultural resources should amply justify the claim. No domain of equal size and embracing such a combination of mineral wealth and commercial advantages has hitherto been secured by any company. Within it are several iron mines in profitable operation; vast deposits of steel and iron ore, sufficient to furnish the nation with iron and steel until far into the next century, if every other source of supply were cut off; magnificent "forests primæval" affording building material the finest and cheapest; splendid natural parks where grazing and other agricultural conditions are unsurpassed; two hundred farm improvements already made and growing more valuable; a city site, at the junction of two railroads, and bordering a navigable stream, where nature ordained that a great industrial and railway centre should be. In the heart of mineral resources fabulous, where great manufacturing industries are soon to be established; and a site for a health resort, two thousand feet above the sea, surrounded by magnificent scenery, overlooking the Cincinnati Southern Railroad seven hundred feet below, in a climate most superb, and destined to national popularity. And all this remarkable aggregate of values and conditions brought under one management by long and sagacious effort quietly put forth, is capitalized by the East Tennessee Land Company at only \$3,000,000—a figure as modest as the aggregated property is immense. Even this moderate capitalization yields the company a million of dollars for further improvement, whereof the city is now being platted; a fine hotel is at once to be erected, highways are to be made better and more numerous, and colonization of the whole territory is to be systematically carried on. It is upon facts and figures like these that the investor is asked to base his confidence, backed up as they are by a management including such well-known and sterling business men as J. R. Leeson and John Hopewell, Jr., Boston; Frank W. Breed, Lynn; J. B. Hobbs, ex-president of the Chicago Board of Trade; Ferdinand Schenck, the "Oat Meal King," of Akron, Ohio, and others, with General Clinton B. Fisk, the philanthropist and financier, standing at their head.

ATCHISON RAILROAD STOCK.—The Boston News Bureau says: "The circular of Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co., asking for the deposit of Atchison shares in trust for 10 years for the successful working out of the plan of reorganization is practically asking the co-operation of the stockholders in the attempt to put the road upon a paying basis to stay. It is a question of men, not measures, and for the shareholders to place the responsibility upon such eminent financiers means a rigid accountability, for which the honor of the houses of Baring, Bosc & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co. is at stake.

If old people are forgetful, they always remember to use Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

That Bitter Flavor
so common to oats is overcome in H-O by a peculiar application of steam which imparts a delicate flavor while retaining all the nutritive properties and eliminating the indigestible parts. Ready in 3 minutes. *Hornby's Steam Cooked Oats.* Sold only in 2 lb. packages.

LARGE VALUES,
LOW CAPITALIZATION
and NO SALOONS!
The East Tennessee Land Comp'y.
CLINTON B. FISK, Pres.

With 207,000 acres of Iron, Coal and Agricultural Lands; over 75,000 tons of Rich Iron Ore, and three Iron Mines in profitable operation; a city site the most strategic in all the South; and a superb Town Site on the Uplands, for a Health Resort; offers to stock-takers an aggregate of properties costing \$2,000,000 (to be doubled in value by \$1,000,000 outlay for improvements) on only \$3,000,000 Capital Shares.

\$50. each, selling at par.

Discount of 5 per cent. on full cash to advance payments. Stock convertible into lots or land at a liberal premium to stockholders.

For full particulars address:
A. A. HOPKINS, Secretary,
96 Broadway, New York.

22 D QUARTERLY
DIVIDEND 2 1/2 %
Jan. 15, 1890.

ASSETS: \$7,803,722.02
Capital Subscribed: \$3,000,000.00
Capital Paid In: \$1,000,000.00
Surplus: 200,000.00
Undivided Profits: 37,045.85
Guarantee Fund: 26,871.80

YOU can certainly sleep soundly upon securities guaranteed by the entire Assets of this Corporation.

It is a good rate of interest and is as high as is consistent with absolute safety in this class of investment.

6% DON'T take a rate that implies a risk, and venture on your part, but remember that safety of your principal is the important question.

CAREFULLY INVESTIGATE these investments before placing your money in them. Bank account permanently.

THE EQUITABLE MORTGAGE COMPANY,
New York, 208 Broadway (Phone 4th and Chestnut)
Boston, 117 Devonshire St. (London, England).

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF
PURE COD LIVER
OIL AND LIME.

For the Cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, Colds, Bronchitis, Debility, Wasting Diseases, and all other Profuse Humors.

Almost as valuable as cream. It can be taken with pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after using it, are very fond of it. It assimilates with the food, increases the flesh and appetite, builds up the nervous system, restores energy to mind and body, and gives new, rich, and pure blood. In fact, rejuvenates the whole system.

FLESH, BLOOD, NERVE, BRAIN.

This preparation is far superior to all other preparations of Cod Liver Oil; it has many imitators, but no equal. The results following its use are the best recommended. Be sure, as you value your health, and get the genuine. Manufactured only by Dr. A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
—OF THE—
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe
Railroad Company.

In April last we asked you to intrust to us your proxies, to be used at the annual meeting of the company in May. This resulted in a change of management, and the introduction of reforms and economies, and a financial reorganization of the company that has met general approval.

During the progress of this reorganization it has been frequently suggested in the public press and by numerous and large holders of the company's securities that it would give greater stability to the reorganized company if a management committee to the successful working out of the plan of reorganization, and absolutely in the interest of the property, could be secured for several years.

Consulting our own inclination and convenience, we would prefer to leave the management of this great property to others; but we recognize the force of the suggestion and the necessity for some such arrangement, and, as many shareholders believe that great advantages are likely to result to the holders of all classes of the company's securities from such co-operation, we have consented to act in the matter.

Holders of Stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company may deliver their certificates, assigned upon the back in favor of George C. Magoun, Thomas Baring, Oliver W. Peabody and John J. McCook, to the BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST COMPANY, 87 Milk Street, Boston, subject to an agreement to the title to such Stock and the voting power thereon shall be vested in our nominees or their successors, also to be named by us, for ten years, or until July 1, 1900.

The Trust Company will issue Stock Trust Certificates, entitling the holder to all the beneficial interests and advantages belonging to or growing out of the deposited shares and to the applications will be made to have the Trust return of a like number of shares when the term of the trust has expired, unless the same shall be further extended by the respective parties in interest.

Certificates above referred to listed upon the New York, Boston and London Stock Exchanges.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
113 Devonshire St., Boston.
1 Nassau St., New York.
Boston, 16th December, 1889.

CASH PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.

Have you on your shelves, or in closets or attics, any old books or pamphlets or magazines which you are willing to dispose of? If so, send a list of them to us.

THE BOSTON BOOK COMPANY.
155 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.



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During the progress of this reorganization it has been frequently suggested in the public press and by numerous and large holders of the company's securities that it would give greater stability to the reorganized company if a management committee to the successful working out of the plan of reorganization, and absolutely in the interest of the property, could be secured for several years.

Consulting our own inclination and convenience, we would prefer to leave the management of this great property to others; but we recognize the force of the suggestion and the necessity for some such arrangement, and, as many shareholders believe that great advantages are likely to result to the holders of all classes of the company's securities from such co-operation, we have consented to act in the matter.

Holders of Stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company may deliver their certificates, assigned upon the back in favor of George C. Magoun, Thomas Baring, Oliver W. Peabody and John J. McCook, to the BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST COMPANY, 87 Milk Street, Boston, subject to an agreement to the title to such Stock and the voting power thereon shall be vested in our nominees or their successors, also to be named by us, for ten years, or until July 1, 1900.

The Trust Company will issue Stock Trust Certificates, entitling the holder to all the beneficial interests and advantages belonging to or growing out of the deposited shares and to the applications will be made to have the Trust return of a like number of shares when the term of the trust has expired, unless the same shall be further extended by the respective parties in interest.

Certificates above referred to listed upon the New York, Boston and London Stock Exchanges.

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